The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. No. 65. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED........ £2 10 0 / UN-STAMPED..... 1 5 0}

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1859.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Third Appearance this Season of Mr. T. C. KING, who is engaged for Twelve Nights. Ninth appearance these four years of Miss HARRIET GORDON—Every Evening! Mr. G. HONEY and Mr. NORTON—THIS EVENING (Tuesday), July 19th, will be performed Shakespeare's Comedy of AS YOU LIKE IT—Jaques, Mr. T. C. King; Touchstone, Mr. H. Webb; Rosalind, Miss Packer; Celia, Miss Kate Carson. Characteristic Dance—Master Halahan.

To be followed by an Eccentric Opeartic Sketch, entitled WHERE'S PICCOLOMINI?

After which the New Burlesque entitled ELECTRA; or, a New Electric Light—Ægisthus, Mr. G. Honey; Orestes, Miss Gordon; Electra, Mr. H. Webb; Nemesis, Miss Carson.

Prices of admission—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper, 3d.; Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Private Boxes, One-half.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholic friends come to the Discussion in the Controversial Class, 27, Townsend-street, on Tuesday Evening, July 19, 1859, at half-past seven o'clock.

Subject:—Is the Priest God in the Confessional?—the Rev. W. H. Anderdon on "the Seal."

The Rev. C. F. MacCarthy, A.M., will (God Willing) preside.

In what character do the priests of Rome sit in the confessional?

Is it human, superhuman, or divine?

What power have they there? Is it human or divine?

What knowledge have they there? Is it that of men or of God?

Do they rule the conscience and regulate the souls of men, women, and children?

Is not this to usurp the prerogative and power of Almighty God?

What said the Rev. W. H. Anderdon in his panegyric of St. Nepamucene last May?

"Then, if never before, a minister of the sacrament of penance was commanded by the temporal power to reveal *as man*, what he knew only as the agent and representative of his God."—Sean of the Confessional, p. 6. Still more plainly at p. 16:—"The knowledge derived from the confessional is not human. The priest knows nothing there as man, for he is not there as man. He represents the person of the great High-priest. To use the language of theology, he is there as God, and what he knows, he KNOWS AS GOD."

Is not this the same as what Peter Dens says—that a priest on oath can swear that he does not know a thing which he had learned in the confessional, because he knew it not as man but as God?—Vol. vi. p. 219.

Again Mr. A. says:—With our calm exterior, &c., we disappear within the curtain of the confessional. We enter into the spiritual—the invisible world. We are like Moses on the Mount, withdrawn to converse with Almighty God. What passes there no man knoweth; for none is there but God and the penitent's soul?"—p. 10.

What, then, has become of the priest? Has he become God? What change has come over him.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Communication with KILLARNEY *via* ATHLONE, LIMERICK, and the RIVER SHANNON.

On and after the 1st JULY, Tickets will be issued from Dublin to Killarney by the 7 a.m., Train from Dublin, and from Killarney to Dublin by Cars, leaving Killarney at Six o'Clock, Morning.

FARES FROM DUBLIN TO KILLARNEY, OR VICE VERSA.
First Class, 20s. Second Class, 15s.
RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR A MONTH.
First Class, 30s. Second Class, 23s.

Tickets to Killarney are also issued at Cavan, Longford, Athlone and Galway. For Fares and other particulars see Handbills, to be obtained at any of the Stations.

Passengers to and from Killarney may break the journey at Athlone, Killaloe, Limerick, Tarbert, or Tralee. Single Tickets to or from Killarney are available for the completion of the journey for Fourteen Days from the date of issue, and Return Tickets are available for one month.

W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 22nd June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN 9½ HOURS,
BY THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE.
THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.
FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.
7 0 a.m. train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 " " do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.
FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.
8 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. train
10 0 a.m. do do 6 0 p.m. "
5 45 p.m do to Mullingar, thence per 3 12 a.m. "

FARES.

1st Class and Inside Coach,	£1	5	0
2nd Class and Outside	"	0	18	8
3rd Class and Outside	"	0	13	8

N.B.—The 10 30 a.m. Train to Longford and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8 15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2 55 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a-half.

W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
A DAY ON THE WESTMEATH LAKES FOR HALF-A-CROWN.

Tickets are issued on every SUNDAY from DUBLIN to MULLINGAR or MULTIFARNHAM, by the ordinary Passenger Train, leaving Broadstone Terminus at Half-past Ten o'clock, Morning; available for return on the day of issue by the Up-Train due in Dublin at Ten o'clock Evening.

FARES.
Dublin to Mullingar or Multifarnham:—
First Class..................Five Shillings.
Second Class...............Half-a-Crown.
Thirty pounds of Luggage allowed. Tickets not Transferable.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, July 1859.

N.B.—Sir Percy Nugent has kindly consented to throw open his Demesne to Excurtionists, and to provide Boats on Donore Lake, free from any charge for their hire.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
DROVERS' RETURN PASSES.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on and after the 1st AUGUST, 1859, the issue of Drovers' Passes will be discontinued.
W. FORBES Manager
Broadstone, Dublin, 15th July, 1859.

Insurances.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.
FOUNDED 1838.
HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND:
60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

THIS ASSOCIATION—now of Twenty Years' standing—is one of the most extensive Life Assurance Institutions in the Kingdom. The Assurances are almost all on First-class Lives, and the Funds are invested principally on First-class Securities over Land.

DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS
The *New Assurances* were, 6,378 for 3,016,691*l.* 0s. 0d. being an *Annual Average* of 1,063 for 502,781*l.* 16s. 6d. THE ANNUAL INCOME IS NOW 138,000*l.* STERLING.
THE POLICIES ARE UNUSUALLY FREE FROM LIABILITY TO FORFEITURE.

OUTLAY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE
Materially Lessened.
Under a Policy of 500*l.* or upwards, payment of only One Half the first Six Years' Premiums is required, the other half remaining unpaid at interest as long as the Policy-holder pleases.

First Year's Payments for Policies of 500l.

Age 30.	Age 40.	Age 50.	Age 60.
£6 11 8	£8 11 1	£11 12 4	£17 3 11

The Policies now being issued do not contain several of the usual restrictions, and confer unusual and important facilities and privileges, protecting the holders against accidental forfeitures, &c.

Dublin, JAMES FORBES, Sec.
60, Upper Sackville-street.
AGENT.
Mr. M. MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

Appeal.

A DISTRESSED MOTHER.

We, the undersigned, take the liberty of drawing the attention of the Christian public to the following statement, and solicit friendly co-operation in furtherance of our object.

The wife of a Dublin trader, once in respectable business, is suffering from heart complaint, which renders life fearfully precarious, and she is anxious to rejoin her husband that she may place her children under his charge, before it please God to call her hence. He had failed in business, and was obliged to emigrate to America, and her hope is, that if she were enabled to go to New Zealand, he might meet her there, and gain a livelihood in some of the many ways, which are opened up in that rising Colony. Her husband is unable to assist. Her tuitions which she has been taking are fluctuating, and even if they could be had, they make demands upon her, beyond her feeble strength, so that she is obliged in her difficulty, to appeal to Christian benevolence.

We who subscribe our names, can vouch for the truth of the details of this advertisement, and shall be happy to receive Subscriptions for the purpose above stated. About £50 would suffice, and the following sums have been already contributed

THOMAS PINNELL, Esq., £5. MISS PINNELL, £5.
CHARLES S. STANFORD, D.D.
At HERBERT'S, 117, Grafton-street.
CHARLES M. FLEURY, D.D., Leeson-street.
WM. QUAIN, Clk., Rectory, Dungannon.
ALEXANDER LEEPER, B.D., 10, Kildare-street.
JOHN RINGLAND, M.D., 14, Harcourt-street.
JOHN KIDD, Esq., 57, Rutland-square.

IF YOU WANT a GENUINE PINCH of SNUFF,
ASK FOR BROWN'S DUBLIN SNUFF.
MANUFACTURER, 2, FRANCIS STREET.
To be had of all respectable Vendors.
LATE OF 87, COLLEGE GREEN.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, IN FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE, for such term as may be agreed on, an Excellent UNFURNISHED HOUSE, possessing all the accommodation necessary for a gentleman's family. Terms moderate.
Apply to Mr. O'CONNOR, House and Land Agent, 21, Bachelor's Walk.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

DYCER'S.—The Riding School at this Establishment (acknowledged to be the most commodious in the Kingdom) is now conducted by a very efficient Master, who has at his command a superior stud of perfectly-trained Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen, for the School, Road, or Field. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to join the classes now forming for Equestrian Instruction are respectfully requested to make early application at the office, or to Mr. FARRER, Riding Master.

DYCER'S.—For Sale at Dycer's REPOSITORY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
A variety of Outside and Covered Cars, new and second-hand Broughams, Clarences, Pilentums, and one-horse Phaetons, Chariots, Britzkas, Pony Carriages, Tax Carts, Gigs and Whitechapels, all by the best makers, and with the majority of which an engagement will be given.
☞ Entrance to the Riding School and Carriage Mart through South King-street.

SIRE.
HEAPY,
By Melbourne, out of Susan, by Ellis.
To be seen at
DYCER'S,
STEPHEN'S-GREEN,
DUBLIN.

PIC NIC COUNTRY PARTIES.
OPEN CARRIAGES on reasonable terms at FANAGAN'S Job Brougham and Funeral Establishment,
54, Aungier-street.
One Horse Phætons for Hire by the Hour.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET,
(Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Cards.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump extraction by Congelation (without Chloriform). Although simple in its action and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.

Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with the Enamel Cement.
A Single Artificial Tooth, from £0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET, (Four Doors from College-green.)

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
SUPPLIED IN ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS—including Adapting Teeth on Gold, Bone, and Gutta Percha, to the most tender gums, without extracting roots, or causing any painful operation whatever.
At Mr. JOHN EGAR'S,
75, DAME-STREET, exactly opposite the Castle Yard.
CONSULTATION FREE.

JOHN JELLICOE, CORN FACTOR, AND COMMISSION AGENT. Office—14, FRANCIS-STREET, Dublin.

A CARD.
J. J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realize, consistent with strict integrity and *bona fide* dealings with the Public.

IF you want a GOOD TRUNK CHEAP go to THE MANUFACTURER,
W. PRIDE,
186, *GREAT BRITAIN-STREET.*

PERRY'S OUTFIT, TRUNK, AND PORTMANTEAU MANUFACTORY,
11 GRAFTON-STREET.

TURKISH BATHS.
Gentlemen's Annual Ticket ... £6 0 0
Ladies' ditto ... 5 0 0
19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET.

JOHN SMITHSON,
51 and 52 CAPEL-STREET,
Wholesale Agent for Prices' Patent Candle Co.

HOUSE PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT
8, *SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET*
(Ten Doors from Nassau-street.)
JOHNSTON SILLEY,
PAINTER, &c.
Modern and Mediæval Decorations,
IN EVERY STYLE,
CORRECTLY EXECUTED.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELER ON GLASS,
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET,
DUBLIN.

MARK YOUR LINEN
with the Patent Silver Faced Letters and Bengal Betel Nut INK, warranted permanent on Jean.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by
AUSTIN WORN,
Die Sinker, Seal Engraver, and Embossing Press Manufacturer
4, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

SADDLERY.
Blackwell's Patent Dumb Jockeys, Anti-Cribbiters, &c.; Cattle Syringes, Cochrane's Patent Girths, to prevent Saddles slipping forward; the Wooden Mouthing Bit, &c.
OFFICERS' APPOINTMENTS.
Superior quality Saddles and Harness, at very moderate prices for Cash.
B. M'MULLEN,
(Successor to Mr. Goodland,)
54, DAWSON-STREET.

Medical.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION SQUARE, NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street),
Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-Day (Sundays, 8 till 11).

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary,) Five Shillings, at Dr. P's or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter 10s. Medicine included.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY of RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and, in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost, to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Head-Ache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby, will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.

Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe, to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

GEO. OLDHAM AND CO'S.
DURABLE BLACK WRITING INK,
Suitable for Quill and Metallic Pens of every description, and especially adapted for GOLD PENS, and for writing upon Parchments.

The objects sought in the manufacture of this Ink have been—
1st—The greatest possible degree of fluidity.
2d—Intensity and permanency of colour.
3d—The absence of all sedimentary and corrosive matter.
In these particulars the Proprietors apprehend that this Ink will be found greatly to excel most, if not all, others.

THE ROYAL SHAVING CREAM,
AS USED BY
His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, &c.
G. O. & Co. beg to say that they have now ready for sale a batch of the above, of unusual excellence. Sold in pots, 1s. and 2s. each.

The following is a proof of the esteem in which this preparation is held by his Excellency:—
Castle 24th February, 1859.
MESSRS. GEO. OLDHAM & CO.—Will you be good enough to send, for his Excellency's use, Twelve 2s. Pots of your excellent Shaving Cream, as usual.
O. B. G. CHRISTOPHER.

G. O. & CO'S PERFUMED
AROMATIC TOILET VINEGAR.
A refreshing and invigorating preparation, for sponging the surface of the body, &c., particularly recommended in cases of local or general debility, and in febrile affections. Its grateful odour, combined with the antiseptic and disinfectant qualities of the vinegar, admirably adapt it for daily use at the Toilet. Used as directed it will be found to soften the skin, and to allay the irritation arising from sunburn, (unbroken) chilblains, the stinging of insects, &c. The Perfumed Toilet Vinegar may also be advantageously employed to relieve sick and nervous headache, and as a wash to correct the unpleasantness communicated to the breath by decayed teeth, &c.

The above are prepared and sold by
GEO. OLDHAM AND CO.,
APOTHECARIES, &c., TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
107, GRAFTON-STREET, and
64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN

Music.

TO PRESIDENTS OF BAND COMMITTEES, &c.
FOR SALE, a complete set of BRASS and REED INSTRUMENTS, in excellent condition and but little used, including
Euphonions, Sax-horns, Bass Tubas, Brass Piccolos, Tenors, Cornopeans, Clarionets, &c.
The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms.
Apply to J. W., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS, 13, Westland Row. M. GUNN and SON respectfully announce their RETURN from LONDON, where they have purchased largely from
COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, and other eminent makers, securing many unusually fine instruments.

To meet the unprecedented increase of their business they have made a considerable Addition to their Warerooms, which now contain a stock unrivalled for UNIFORM, EXCELLENCE, VARIETY, and CHEAPNESS.
New Pianos from Twenty-two Guineas on Hire at 12s. 6d. per month.
PIANOS TUNED or REPAIRED in the best possible manner in Town or Country, as usual.

Miscellaneous.

PYRKE'S LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS AND KETTLES.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO. invite inspection of their beautiful Stock of the above, many of which are of entirely new designs, and the workmanship is of the best description.

PAPIER MACHE AND JAPANNED TRAYS.
J. E. and Co. call attention to their selection of TEA TRAYS, which is unequalled in the country, either for extent, beauty of design, excellence of workmanship, or lowness of price.

Their Stock of Drawingroom and Parlour Grates,
Fenders and Fire Irons,
Kitchen Ranges, Table Cutlery,
Electro-plated Spoons, Knives and Forks, Tea Sets, &c.
Dish Covers, Moderator Lamps, &c.,
will be found fully assorted with all the new patterns and designs that have been introduced.

The quality is excellent, and the Prices are very moderate.

Gasaliers in Crystal, Bronze, and Ormolu, Hall Lamps, &c.
J. EDMUNDSON and CO.,
House ... Engineers, &c.
Agents for Milner's Fire-proof Safes and Boxes,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY.
MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, contain by far the Largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle Pattern. £ s. d.	Double Thread. £ s. d.	King's Pattern. £ s. d.	Lily Pattern. £ s. d.
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons, do.	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks, do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons, do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons, do.	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon, do.	0 7 0	0 10 6	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, do.	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs, do.	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers, do.	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife, do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle, do.	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do.	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
Complete Service ..	£10 13 10	15 16 6	17 13 6	21 4 6

Any Article can be had separately at the same Prices.
One set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), £8 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch—£10 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full size Tea and Coffee Service, £9 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post, on receipt of 12 stamps.

	Ordinary Quality. £ s. d.	Medium Quality. £ s. d.	Best Quality. £ s. d.
Two Dozen Full-size Table Knives, Ivory Handles	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
1½ Doz. Full-size Cheese ditto	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra-sized ditto	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Complete Service	£4 16 0	6 18 6	9 16 6

MESSRS MAPPIN'S Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.
MAPPIN, BROTHERS, 67 and 68 King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

WILLIAM CURTIS & SONS offer to the Trade, of their own manufacture, which they can guarantee to be of the best make—
Every description of Plumbers' Brass Work;
Cocks for Water, Beer, Gas and Steam;
Gas Fittings, Lamps and Chandeliers;
Window Bars and Shop Fittings;
Bent and Flat Brass and Zinc Window Plates, engraved in plain and ornamental style;
Curtain, Picture, and Desk Rods and Mountings;
Copper, Zinc, Lead and Tin Work.
Agents for the sale of
Wrought Iron Steam and Gas Tubes and Fittings;
Patent Composition and Tin Gas Tubing;
Patent Cased Brass and Flexible Tubes;
Patent Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead;
Zinc in Sheets, Bell Tube, Sash Bars,
Ornamented Friezes and Borders, and
Perforated Sheets for Window Blinds in variety.
MANUFACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,
25, 26, 27, 28 & 29 CHANCERY-LANE, DUBLIN.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWING-ROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS,
And all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY AT REDUCED PRICES.
T. HENSHAW AND CO.,
5, CHRIST-CHURCH-PLACE AND
81, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are now supplied with a most extensive assortment of Grates Ranges, Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Locks, Hinges, Skylights, and Chimney Pieces. With a large Stock of every other description of Goods in the Building and Furnishing Ironmongery Trade.
Builders are invited to inspect the Stock and compare prices previous to purchasing.
April 27th, 1859.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
If you want GENERAL IRONMONGERY, GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, BRUSHES, GARDEN and EDGE TOOLS, &c. &c., try
E. EGGINTON,
Late Fitzhenry and Co.'s,
160, CAPEL-STREET.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, MASTIC CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, and UNGLAZED SANITARY PIPES,
Manufactured by
FRANCIS BROTHERS and POTT,
NINE ELMS, LONDON;
And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices at their
NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES,
13, TALBOT-PLACE,
Near the Custom House, DUBLIN.

HORATIO YEATES,
OPTICIAN
AND
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER,
Begs to intimate to his Customers and the Public that he has REMOVED his Workshops from No. 29 to
12, WICKLOW STREET,
where, by unremitting attention to his business, he hopes to give the fullest satisfaction.
28, *NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN.*

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
HEARTH RUGS, MATTINGS,
DRUGGETS, MATS,
VICTORIA FELTS, TABLE COVERS, &c.
Competent Parties sent to all parts of the Country, to take Measurements and put down.
W. H. CLIFT, PROPRIETOR.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises, having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Gluckman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery, the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.
Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

THE CASLON AND GLASGOW LETTER FOUNDRIES,
CHISWELL-STREET, LONDON.
Established 1716 and 1742. United 1850.
H. W. CASLON & COMPANY,
Invite the attention of Printers to their extensive assortment of Newspaper, Book, and Ornamental Types—cast of the Hardest and most Durable Metal, and finished with the utmost care and accuracy. H. W. C. and Co. also supply Presses, Brass Rule, Galleys, Cases, Furniture, Wood Letter, and all other materials required to render a Printing Office complete.
Foreign Orders carefully executed.
G. W. BOWER,
206, GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, DUBLIN,
Agent for Ireland.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING OFFICE,
BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT,
ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTORY,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN PAPER WAREHOUSE,
79, *GRAFTON-STREET.*
GERALD BELLEW, PROPRIETOR.

PRESERVING FRUITS.
Pines, Strawberries, Raspberries, Bouquets, &c.
P. KIRBY begs to remind his Customers and the Public that he is constantly supplied with the above, in addition to his varied and well selected stock of Dessert Fruits.
KIRBY, FRUITERER,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND
KILLESTER GARDENS.

THE BEST DINNERS in LONDON are at the ROYAL WINE SHADES, 5, Leicester-square, opposite the entrance to the Great Globe, consisting of six soups, six sorts of fish, and eight joints, cheese and celery, all for 1s. 6d. per head, from Two o'Clock till Half-past Eight. Suppers from Ten till Two.
P.S. French spoken.

TURKISH BATHS.
Gentlemen's Annual Ticket £6 0 0
Ladies' ditto 5 0 0
Plain and Medicated Vapour Baths.
Tepid and Cold Shower Baths.
Warm and Reclining Baths.
Open for Ladies and Gentlemen from Six in the Morning until Nine o'clock at Night.
19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET.

TO THE OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.
Gentlemen in or about joining, her Majesty's Service are respectfully invited to inspect our extensive and varied Stock of
PORTABLE FURNITURE,
comprising a great variety of Drawingroom Suits, Beds, Drawers, Easy Chairs, Toilet Glasses, Wash Stands, Baths, and every other article of Furniture requisite for the Barrack or Camp. A select assortment of Overland Leather Portmanteaus, &c. Every article being manufactured on the Premises ... Mess Plate and Linen Chests, Orderly Room and Quartermaster's Store Chests, Arm Chests, &c., made in a superior manner.
ROSS and COMPANY, Camp Equipage Manufacturer's,
Nos. 9, 10, and 11, ELLIS'S-QUAY.

MATTING! MATTING!!
C. HOEY,
22 and 23 UPPER ABBEY-STREET.
The best Oil Cloth, Carpet, and Matting Factory in Ireland.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction, and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.
The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead when put together is remarkably firm.
Manufactured solely at the
SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE PLACE.
Where inspection is invited of a large and varied stock.

BROWN, Brothers', PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSORY and other CHAIRS.
Patent Cambridge Couch, patent Canteen Field Bed, patent Livingstone Couch and Chair, all of Wrought Iron, adapted for home or foreign use, and also for invalids. Catalogues free.—165, Piccadilly, London.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
J. J. BYRNE respectfully solicits the favour of a visit from parties about to Furnish or change Residence, in the expectancy that *the established reputation for the Manufacture* of good sound work, combined with taste, along with a moderate scale of Prices, will induce them to leave their orders for execution. He feels warranted in directing attention to his present elegant stock, comprising every requisite in Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Marquetrie, and Buhl-work, for the Drawing-room, Library, Boudoir, Parlour and Bed-room, as well as every new material in Curtain fabrics, direct from the most eminent manufacturers, including Damasks, Chintzes, Silks, Brocatelles, Reps, Muslins, &c.
. Good Pure Mattresses, unequalled in price or value.

NOTWITHSTANDING the considerable advance in Wholesale Prices, we continue to sell our
BEST BLACK TEA, at 3s. 8d. per lb.
COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.
Superior Coffee, 1s. 4d. per Pound.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS,
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
30, HENRY-STREET,
AND 19, WEXFORD-STREET, DUBLIN.

IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT
JAMES LYNCH
Is doing the largest Retail
TEA TRADE
In this City, a result entirely owing to the superior judgment invariably evinced, for many years, in the selection of his Teas. And NOTWITHSTANDING THE DISREPUTABLY EXHIBITED ANTAGONISM OF HIS NARROW-MINDED AND JEALOUS ENEMIES IN THE TEA TRADE, HE IS GRATIFIED TO OBSERVE THAT HIS BUSINESS STILL CONTINUES TO INCREASE.
He is selling his best Black Tea at 3s. 8d. per lb., which he confidently recommends consumers to compare with
THE VERY BEST
to be had in any other Establishment
AT ANY PRICE.
70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET,
DUBLIN.

PORTABLE SUMMER DRINKS.
ELLWOOD'S GINGER BEER POWDERS, unequalled for the momentary production of Ginger Beer in the highest state of perfection, in Boxes, 1s. each, containing Twelve draughts.
ELLWOOD'S LEMONADE POWDERS, for instantly producing a most refreshing beverage, in Boxes, 1s. each, containing Twelve draughts.
ELLWOOD'S IMPROVED SODAIC POWDERS, for immediately producing Soda Water, in the highest state of perfection, in Boxes, 10d. each, containing Twelve draughts.
ELLWOOD'S IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS, prepared from a new and correct analysis of the Seltzer Spring, in Germany, in Boxes, 1s. each, prepared and sold by
WILLIAM ELLWOOD,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,
146, *GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,*
(Within One Door of North Great George's-street.)

TO FARMERS, CART & DRAY MAKERS, &c
MICHAEL MORAN, PATENT AXLE WORKS
ARDEE-STREET, DUBLIN.
M. M. begs respectfully to intimate to the Farmers and Cart and Dray Makers of Ireland, that he has commenced the Manufacture of Cart and Dray Axles, and from his well-known long experience in the Trade, parties favouring him with their orders, will not only effect a considerable saving but also procure a much better article than is usually supplied.

SLATES, TIMBER, SEWER-PIPES, FLUE-LINING, PLASTERING and SLATING LATHS, FIRE BRICKS, RIDGE TILES, &c. &c.
Planed and Jointed Flooring, Mouldings, &c., for Sale on very moderate terms at the LIFFEY SAW MILLS,
12 and 13 SIR JOHN ROGERSONS'-QUAY.
HUGH KELLY, Proprietor.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN.
SAMUEL'S,
WORKING JEWELLER AND MANUFACTURER of BOG OAK ORNAMENTS,
29, *NASSAU-STREET,*
New Designs in BRACELETS, BROOCHES, &c.
ORNAMENTS made to Order, and JEWELLERY carefully repaired on the Premises.
An assortment of
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,
GOLD GUARD and ALBERT CHAINS,
GOLD RINGS, PINS, BROOCHES,
With numerous FANCY ARTICLES, suitable for Presents, at remarkably low Prices.

PARIAN STATUARY.—We beg to draw particular attention to our present stock of this beautiful material, which embraces copies of nearly all the most famed works of British and Foreign Arts, and many original designs, viz.:—Una and the Lion, Cain and Abel, Maternal Devotion, Paul and Virginia, by Cumberworth, the Flight into Egypt, David and Goliath, Fairy Cap, Return of the Prodigal, by Theed; The Conchologist (Boy and Shell), by Kirk; Eve, by Baillie; Sabrina, by Marshall; Noami and her Daughters-in-Law; Psyche, by Carrier; the "Last Drop," by Marshall; Rebekah at the Well, by Theed, &c.
GREGG AND SON,
China, Glass, and Lamp Warehouse,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

FRED LEWIS'S TROTTER OIL
is the only genuine.
Each Bottle is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S MARROW OIL is warranted pure and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.
May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.
FRED LEWIS,
WHOLESALE PERFUMER & REFINED SOAP MAKER,
FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

T. KINGSFORD AND SON, STARCH MAKERS, OSWEGO, State of NEW YORK, Beg to inform the Ladies of Ireland that they have decided to introduce the celebrated Silver Gloss Starch in this country. This Starch is made by a new process, from Indian Corn, and has received FIVE PRIZE MEDALS, and is undoubtedly the best in the world.
Wholesale Agents, McMASTER & CO.,
121, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

READ THIS.
THE AMERICAN CHURN.
To Churn fresh milk for breakfast in a few minutes 25s. to 30s. each. The best Washing Machine yet produced, a girl of 14 will wash the weeks washing in one hour for 12 adults, price 50s. Prize Churning Machine, a girl will churn the milk of 4 or 5 cows in thirty minutes. No labour—price 50s.
The Piston Churn for ten cows price 80s. Mangles made, altered, and repaired.
MACHINE DEPOT 35, WELLINGTON QUAY, DUBLIN.
A Guarantee given with all goods sold.

SELTZERS' WATER.—Just received, at 6, LOWER MERRION-STREET, (late of 29 Lincoln-place), a large supply of genuine Seltzers' Mineral Water of this year's filling. The only genuine Seltzers' Water is that in the stone jars which bears the name, "Hartzegthorn, Nassau," and round the Ducal Stamp the name of "Seltzers." This Mineral Water is highly recommended by eminent physicians of all countries. Every two millions of jars are exported. Its chymical qualities as well as its taste are far superior to Lemonades, Artificial or Soda Waters. Taken with wine it forms the most pleasing drink during the hot summer months. Sold at One shilling per jar, at 6 LOWER MERRION-STREET.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION AND SOFT AND FAIR HANDS AND ARMS are realised by use of
ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,
An Eastern Botanical Preparation, distinguished for its extremely bland, purifying, and soothing effects on the skin; while by its action on the pores and minute secretory vessels, it promotes a healthy tone, allays every tendency to inflammation, and thus effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples, spots, freckles, discolourations, and other cutaneous visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces of the hands and arms, its capability of soothing irritation, and removing cutaneous effects, render it indispensable to every toilet.
It obviates all the effects of climate on the skin, whether with reference to cold and inclemency, or intense solar heat. Its beautifying and refreshing properties have obtained its selection by Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe, and it is universally in high repute from the ... Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.
CAUTION.—The words, "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR," &c., are on the wrapper of each bottle. Sold at 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

Dress.

J. GEOGHEGAN & CO.,
Beg to direct attention to their
LADIES' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,
under the management of Experienced Female Assistants.
WEDDING ORDERS.
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL OUTFITS.
20, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Next the Gresham Hotel.)
NO CONNEXION WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE.

SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.
My Ready-made Stock will now be found replete with Lounge Suits adapted for Summer Wear. A large variety has just been completed, both in the finer materials suited for the Promenade, and the rougher textures adapted for the purposes of Tourists, at the uniform price of
£2 7s. 6d. the Suit.
RICHARD ALLEN,
No. 28 LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
N.B.—Bordered Scotch Tweed Trowsers, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence.

O'CONNOR AND HOPPER
MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAILORS,
21, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,
Beg to return many sincere thanks to their Military and other patrons for their very kind support, and it shall be their study to merit a continuance of same, by unremitting attention, and providing the best materials.
O'C. & H., having conducted business in one of the largest Military Clothing Establishments in this city for several years, ensure to Gentlemen favoring them with their custom, the advantage of the best Clothing, Cut in the latest Fashion, both Civil and Military, at such low prices as will be found on trial to give full satisfaction.
Mess and Servants Liveries furnished at prices allowing the smallest possible profit.

SAMUEL McCOMAS & SON,
NAVAL, MILITARY, AND MERCHANT TAILORS,
2, Lower Abbey-Street, Dublin,
(Two doors from Sackville-street,)
By Special Appointment TAILORS and DRAPERS to His Excellency the Earl of Eglinton and Winton.
Respectfully inform Visitors to the City that their Establishment is always supplied with the Newest and most Fashionable Goods; and as they are extensive importers from the very best West of England and Scotch Manufacturers, and always keep a large and varied Stock, they can confidently engage to the Cash Purchaser the very best value for his money.
MILITARY AND MILITIA UNIFORMS,
of all descriptions executed on the shortest notice, in strict accordance with the latest regulations from the Admiralty and Whitehall.
LADIES' HABITS made in the First Style of Fashion.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
G. MACDONA
is prepared to furnish a Clergyman's complete Suit at the following prices:—
FINE BLACK FROCK ... 63s.
Do. VEST ... 15s.
Do. TROWSERS... 30s.
Which he can recommend and engage.
This important Manufacture is now made a distinct branch of business; a large portion of time and attention is devoted thereto, and the details and minutiæ thereof are intrusted to artists of the most experienced and efficient character. Each diversity of Clerical taste is fully anticipated and provided for, and will be suited strictly according to order; whilst the excellence and superiority of Material and Fabric are guaranteed.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

TROWSERS.—I have made ease in fit, combined with perfection of style, my peculiar study; hence my Trowsers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s which cannot be equalled.
AMBROSE KEOGH,
32, ANNE-STREET (one door from Grafton-street).

P. CRANNY, Bootmaker to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, begs to announce to his Patrons and the public that his stock is now replete with all the new designs of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, manufactured under his own superintendence, and composed of the best French Leather, which, from his long experience, and large consumption, he is able to purchase on advantageous terms, and of which the Public will have the benefit by giving his house a trial. Corns and Bunions cured effectually.
—73, and 74, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET, DUBLIN.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
J. BERRIE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Late of 70, Grafton-street,)
Begs to inform his numerous Customers that he has removed to the Extensive Premises of the late P. O'Gorman, where he hopes, by unremitting attention to his business, to merit a further extension of Public Patronage.
7, *PARLIAMENT-STREET,*
DUBLIN.

Wants.

TO LANDED PROPRIETORS.—A gentleman of the highest respectability and of considerable property, is anxious to obtain the Agency of one or more Properties in Ireland.
Security to any amount given, and terms will be found moderate.
Please apply to "M. W." office of this paper.

TO LANDED PROPRIETORS.—A Gentleman is anxious to obtain a situation as Agent and Surveyor to an Estate in this County.
Most satisfactory reference can be given as to character and capability.
Apply to K. B., office of this paper.

TO SOLICITORS.—A Gentleman will either Join a Partner having good Business, or will accept a Situation of Trust, and will give £1,000 Doceur for it, (legally transferrable) as to ability and respectability given. Apply with real name and address, M.A.B. Solicitor, 24, Dame-street, or at the Office of the IRISH TIMES, 4, Abbey-street.

CLERK.—Wanted, by a steady young man, of unexceptionable character, having a good knowledge of business, an excellent writer and accountant, a situation as Clerk.
Addres, I. Z. F., stating business hours, to the office of this paper.

COOK.—Wants a Situation, as above, a steady, respectable woman, who has the highest discharges, and can be well recommended by her present mistress, who is now in town.
Apply to J.M., office of this paper.

Wanted.

REPORTER WANTED.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD SHORT-HAND REPORTER.
Apply by Letter, stating terms, &c., to the Proprietor of the IRISH TIMES, Dublin.

CORRESPONDENTS WANTED.
Wanted in all parts of the Country, Local Corespondents for THE IRISH TIMES.
Letters to be addressed to the Proprietor of THE IRISH TIMES,
4, LOWER ABBEY STREET, DDULIN.

WANTED, a CANVASSER of same denomination, to Canvass some First-class Protestant Illustrated Publications. Only such as have first-class Testimonials will be engaged.
Apply to Alpha, by letter, enclosing stampg, "Irish Times Office, Dublin. £2 can be made per week.

PRINTING PRESS WANTED.—
Wanted a Medium sized Printing Press.
Apply to the Proprietor of the IRISH TIMES

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL.
WANTED, a Gentleman fully qualified to undertake the duties of Superintendant Registrar, and Secretary.—Salary £80 a year, without residence or rations.
Applications, on or before 10 o'clock, A.M., July 25th, 1859, with testimonials to be lodged with W. D. Cooke, Esq., at the Hospital, Peter-street, Dublin, from whom further particulars may be known.
July 18th, 1859.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL.
WANTED, a Lady fully qualified to act as Matron, Salary £50 a year, with furnished apartments, coals and candles, without rations.
Applications, on or before 10 o'clock, A.M., July 25th, 1859, to be lodged, with testimonials with W. D. Cooke, Esq., at the Hospital, Peter-street, Dublin, from whom further particulars may be known.
July 18th, 1859.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.
UNDER FIRST COST PRICES,
Of the entire New and Magnificent Stock of
14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
The recent demise of Mr. Thomas Johnston has rendered necessary the formation of new arrangements, in connexion with the future carrying on of the business of the establishment. As a preliminary step, the disposal of the present stock is indispensable, and with this object the adminstrators have subjected the entire to an *unsparing* and *comprehensive* reduction.
An opportunity presenting the same undeniable advantages, is in the finest order, comprising a class of goods of the most unique and attractive character, in—
Shawls, Flowers,
Mantles, Parasols,
Fancy Dresses, Paris Millinery,
French Printed Muslins, Paris Straw Bonnets,
Linens and Muslins, Hosiery and Gloves,
Ladies' Underclothing, Haberdashery, &c.
All of which will be disposed of *under first cost* on this and following days.
JOHNSTON and MAYSTON,
14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

TO THE NOBILITY, CLERGY, AND GENTRY OF IRELAND.
We respectfully announce that we have completed our purchases for the present and coming Season, which on inspection will be found to contain every novelty to be procured in the English and Continental Markets.
In the Coating Department we introduce a New Article both in make and finish, which embraces the two-fold advantage of warmth with lightness. This article, of which we are the sole Consignees for Ireland, will, we feel, be appreciated.
Our Goods in the Trowsers and Vest Department, which meet the daily approval of our patrons, stand unrivalled.
This, together with the personal superintendence of the Cutting Department by Messrs. AMMERMAN and REID, whose long experience and well-known ability as Coat Cutters have been so highly appreciated by the public, cannot fail to insure that entire satisfaction which it is our great ambition to merit.
Soliciting your favours, we are, yours respectfully,
AMMARMANN, REID, AND CO.,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

THE GRAFTON TROWSERS, AT
18s. 6d.,
IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES AND
COLOURS.
GEO. D. HIPWELL AND CO.,
84, GRAFTON-ST.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET,
JOHN CHAMBERS, PROFESSED TROWSERS CUTTER.
The attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry is solicited by the Proprietor to his select Stock of Goods, suited to the present and coming seasons. All orders with which he may be favoured will be executed with the usual regard to style, Workmanship, and Economy for which this House is distinguished.
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

TROWSERS CUTTING.
This branch of the Tailoring Trade is the most important of the present day. It requires all the skill of an experienced artist to define the garments so as to suit the figure, and still give ease to the Trowsers by distributing the Cloth in the proper place, so necessary to corpulent and equestrian gentlemen.
BROWNE AND PAYNE respectfully inform the Public that they are Practical Tailors, and have studied all the art and science that theory and practice can command to produce exquisitely fitting Trowsers, and they refer with pride to the distinguished patronage their Establishment has received, and the great celebrity their Trowsers have attained since their commencement in business.
In their Warerooms will be found a large variety of materials suited to the present season, including the patterns especially engaged for their Establishment, and at prices within the reach of all.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
TROWSERS MAKERS TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT
12 AND 13, *LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,*
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

R. H. CURZON, MILITARY TAILOR,
14, DUKE STREET,
(Late of J. B. Johnstone & Co., Dawson-street).
While returning thanks to his kind Patrons for the very liberal support he has received from them since opening the above place of business, he begs to intimate he has just received a magnificent assortment of New Goods, the latest novelties from the French and English Looms, which for novelty and elegance cannot be surpassed.

T. CORBETT
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his Workmanship and the excellence of his Fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
14, DUKE-STREET.

NEW MORNING CONSERVATIVE PAPER,
THE IRISH TIMES,
Is now published every day
WITH THREE EDITIONS.
The Morning Edition is published at 5 a.m.
The Midday Edition ... ... at half-past one.
The Evening Edition ... ... at half-past four.
Single Copy—
ONE PENNY.
Agents supplied in every Town.

READER WANTED.
WANTED, AN EFFICIENT READER FOR A DAILY PAPER.
He must be a Practical Printer, and must have filled a similar situation.
To such, a good engagement will be given.
Apply immediately to the Proprietor of the IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey Street.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, four good Compositors, all of whom will receive an engagement.
Application to be made to the proprietor of the IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

TURN-OVER APPRENTICES WANTED.
TWO Turn-over Apprentices; any that have been employed on a Newspaper will be preferred.
Rate of Pay—ONE SHILLING and SIX PENCE per Hundred of Brevier.
An Engagement given and required.
Apply to the proprietor of THE IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey street, Dublin.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE IN CURZON'S COATS, HE IS A FIRST-RATE CUTTER
16, DUKE-STREET, OFF DAWSON-STREET.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY 18TH JULY.

The downward tendency in the English Funds, has made further progress to-day. A fall of one ½ per cent. has taken place up to one o'clock, caused no doubt by the disturbed state of the Continent; at 2-15 prices on comparison with those of 12-30, which ruled this Market on Saturday, were a quarter lower than on that day. The Market here was dull, sellers prevailing for Stock. Consols receded a ¼ for Cash and Account. New Threes 8s. 9d. for Cash, and 6s. 3d. lower for Account. Cash Stock scarce, closing buyers, at 94 ⅝; Bank Stock done at last price; City Debentures done at a ½ rise on Saturday, but omitted to be quoted. National Banks maintained the late advance; Royals firm at 22 ⅞; Hibernians asked for; nothing done in Steam Shares; nor in Miscellaneous Shares; Carysfort Mines, Sellers at 16s. 3d. General Mines, receded a sixteenth, rather sellers; Mining Co. of Ireland, declined a ⅛, rather heavy; Cork and Bandon's, firm at 11; Wicklow's, firm at 6½; Cashel Stock, sellers at 106; Killarney's, firm at 18½; Dundalk Preference, improved an ⅛; Limerick, 6 per cent Preference, firm at 11; Buyers of Dundalk and Enniskillen, old shares; Warrenpoints and Tramore, shares are for sale. The amount of business done to-day was small; there does not appear to be much disposition on the part of the public, to enter into speculative transactions, which more or less causes the market here to exhibit dullness.

The Dublin and Wicklow Railway Co., it is said, have obtained their Bill for extending the Line to Gorey.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—India (Calcutta), China, &c., via
via Southampton ... ... One p.m., June 19.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and paid for, at the rate of 1s. for every such announcement.

The Irish Times.

TUESDAY, JULY 19.

IF Lord Derby's sentiments were "Austrian in their tendencies" the opinions of the present ministry have suddenly become neither Austrian, French, nor even Sardinian. The eyes of our present cabinet extend over a wider range. Their sentiments are "Italian" purely Italian, whatever that may mean. Lord John Russell, among many constitutions which no state could be induced to adopt, has had one ready for Italy during the last ten years. He is understood to have sought the Foreign Office merely for the purpose of inaugurating that embryo constitution, and thus to have gone down to posterity in a blaze of splendour, as the fairy, who, with a waive of her wand, settles all difficulties happily amidst the glitter of the final tableau. Eleven years since, Lord Palmerston, by one word, could have obtained for the Italians a far greater degree of liberty than they are likely to obtain now. He too was very anxious for the *Risorgimento* of Italy. Both noble Lords have to use Lord Bicho's phrase been very neatly "sold." Having waited anxiously to be invited to a congress or mediation, with all their documents, protocols, and constitutions tied up and ticketted, they are naturally chagrined at being thus ignominiously ignored. The two Emperors have quietly settled Italy. There is no occasion for troubling Lord Palmerston or flurrying Lord John Russell. When the noble Lords ask for information they are directed civilly to wait a week or two and when everything is arranged they will be informed of all that is necessary. We really must excuse their Lordships, if, during recent debates, they have exhibited more than their usual testiness of temper.

Now, the Whigs have a peculiar taste for involving this country in war for any or no cause. They suffered us to drift into the Russian war; they inaugurated a Persian war, and managed to create a Chinese war within the last six years. There are symptoms to shew that the old leaven is working still. Lord John tells the House that it is the noble duty of England to "improve" the treaty. His Lordship appears no longer as a Reformer but as an "Improver." What he means, of course, is that Venetia should be liberated from Austria, and confided to the government of Italians alone. This is the dream of Lord Palmerston. But who invites Lord John's improving interference? France has not requested it, Austria certainly never will. Perhaps the Venetians may send a deputation to his Lordship, and once again he may adopt his old character of the Patron of unsuccessful revolution.

The language of the Minister is anything but conciliating, it is actually menacing. "We are bound," says Lord John, "not to participate in any treaty which is not conformable to our notions of the honor, dignity and freedom of this country!" What does his Lordship mean by "participating in a treaty?" Does he mean that he will not acknowledge the session of Lombardy to Piedmont, or the retention of Venetia by Austria? Will he direct our captains not to salute the flag of the Pope, Lord High President of the Confederation? The thing is quietly settled without his "participation." The little domain is nicely parcelled out, and if Lord John will not acknowledge the acts of the contracting parties, what then? Does his lordship hope to involve this country in war, as a sanguinary offering to the avenging furies of his disappointed vanity?

It would seem to be so. The sentences of the cabinet are laden with menace, "we must have such armaments as will give us weight when we come to mediate." "We are a powerful state, and have a right to ask the belligerents to comply." "Events have proved that the Emperor of the French is not likely to consolidate the liberties of Italy." "There is something under our armaments of greater importance, even than our defences, that is, the weight which our position as an armed power will give us." And in asking a large vote for coast fortresses, Lord Palmerston says:—"It is enough to remind honourable gentlemen where Cherbourg was, and where Portland was. Alderney was one of the watch towns of this country and he thought it would be most prejudicial *to the national security, if these harbours were not completed as speedily as possible.*" Lord Palmerston like an old war-horse scents the battle afar off. But if anything is likely to precipitate a conflict it is the use of language by ministers, exhibiting such menace, such distrust. The *Morning Post* too, the special organ of Lord Palmeston's party, yesterday, for the first time, assailed Louis Napoleon. "He has no right," saith our contemporary "to settle matters connected with European interest—*mero motu*. The opinion of Europe must be consulted. Suppose Louis Napoleon has already settled matters *mero motu*;—what is to be the result? If he boldly avows that he fought out the quarrel single-handed, and single-handed he will make it up—what can we say? If Lord Palmerston imagines that he can induce the country to wage a frightful war to carry out his ideas respecting Italy, or to punish the Emperor for his satirical slight upon himself, he is woefully mistaken. The house, however, which ejected Lord Derby had better watch well the direction of the straws as they float in the shifting current of ministerial policy.

MR. Gladstone, our temporary Chancellor of the Exchequer is famous for his logical acumen and argumentative dexterity. He surpassed himself in these qualities during the debate on Mr. Butt's motion, to add two Irish members to the committee, whose duty it will be to examine into the Galway contract. In the first place, he proved satisfactorily that the appointment of the committee was not intended as a blow to that contract, because a resolution was framed six years since, to the effect that all contracts should be submitted to the judgment of Parliament. This resolution lay in abeyance for six entire years; no English, or American engagement ever came under its operation; when in a fortunate moment our legislators, having nothing to do, thought of it at the instant, when English jealousy was excited by a concession to the commercial interests of Ireland. It follows logically, that the Galway contract had nothing to do with the appointment of the committee.

Again he answers us, that no "jealousy existed on the part of the House as to the representation of Irish members upon committees," but he objects to the addition of two Irish members to seventeen English, on the ground that jealousy would be justly aroused. He objects to any selection of gentlemen who might be supposed to have a local bias, yet he appoints 17 members who have English local prejudices against the development of Irish commerce. The hostility and influence of Liverpool and other English ports to the Galway scheme are matters of notoriety, and it certainly appears to be a curious mode of avoiding local prejudice to appoint 17 English members upon the committee against two members from Ireland. From such a committee no man will expect justice, and, in fact, the adjudication of the committee has been already anticipated.

Transatlantic communications from the Port of Galway is a question entirely distinct from Mr. Lever's contract. He had the wisdom to see that a saving of two days could be effected were the mails to start from a Port on the Atlantic. Nature had placed Galway facing America with no intricate channel navigation, and no doubling round dangerous coasts. He started his vessels from Galway, and already his attempt has been attended with signal benefit to the country. Emulation is excited, and other ports are endeavouring to further their peculiar interest. The larger manufacturing towns in Ireland are either in direct communication with Galway, or will soon be so. A very considerable goods' traffic has sprung up, and a large passengers' traffic—not the less gratifying, because it is free from the crimping and spoliation to which the emigrant is exposed in Liverpool. Mr. Lever, of course, works for his own profit, but when his adventure is productive of great benefit to a large portion of the country hitherto unopened and neglected, it deserves to be considered as something better than a mere speculation. A gigantic scheme, involving the maintenance of a large fleet of powerful steamers is above the powers of any individual, however wealthy. In all similar cases government has aided such attempts in some form or other. Red Sea and Atlantic Telegraph companies have been aided by government guarantees and subsidies. The interest on Indian Railway expenditure is guaranteed; magnificent harbours have been built at the public expense, to encourage trade and commerce. The case of the Cunard steam line is one in point. That company have already obtained a lucrative subsidy for the conveyance of the mails, and have obtained an additional six years' lease of their contract since the opening of the Galway line. Was £73,000 too much to give for a fortnightly post to the British possessions, in America, especially when the money was not to be paid unless the service was adequately performed? £73,000 is a small sum compared with our great disbursements for ocean postage. Such a service is estimated, not by the actual number of letters carried, but by the risk and danger incurred, and the expenses necessary for an enormous establishment.

Lord Eglinton's Government took this patriotic view of the question, and after some deliberation granted a contract, not so much to Mr. Lever as to Ireland. They know that in a few years the speculation would return an ample profit, but, that, at first starting the experiment was hazardous. They remembered that eight millions had been granted to feed the starving poor of Ireland, and they believed it would be better to grant £70,000 towards opening up the resources of the country and encouraging industry. How they were rewarded for their practical philanthropy the division lists of the House of Commons will tell. The *animus*, which guides the present occupants of Downing-street, may be estimated from the fact that not a single representative from any commercial city in Ireland has been placed upon the committee, and that, in every division, upon a question of such interest as contrasted with English, the votes will be as two against seventeen.

THE country is to be oppressed by the heavy addition of 4d. in the pound income tax on all incomes over £150 a-year! That is the blessed result of having a Whig Ministry. The easiest calculation possible suffices to raise an income tax. One penny in the pound is a million a year, therefore, so many millions so many additional pence; of all taxes this is the most oppressive, inquisitorial, and worrying. It tempts a minister to extravagance by the ease with which it can be improved. It operates most unfairly, levying the same amount upon the income derivable from landed property, and the produce of a man's brains which dies with him. It is an additional tax imposed upon professional men, without giving them a particle of compensation. It is an exceptional tax only tolerable in a state of actual war, and when no other resource is available.

The Whigs, as a government, seem determined not only to destroy Protestantism but property. Endowed Schools, Church Rates, Gaol Chaplaincies, and Chancellorships, are sacrificed to the ultramontanes, and now a renewed assault is made upon the earnings of industrious men, who will be obliged to forego the education of their children in order to satisfy the clamorous demands of the collector of an odious impost. Mr. Gladstone had got the reputation an accomplished financier.—He certainly has little ingenuity, no originality, no respect for public feeling, no regard for the comfort of the middle and professional classes. All our accomplished financier could propose, when placed in office, was to revive and increase a hateful impost, which every statesman worthy of the name condemned, and which our people endured under the pressure of unexampled difficulty, because they looked forward to its immediate abolition.

The *Times* on the Italian Question:—

However cruelly Austria's now intimate ally may have dashed the hopes of his English and Italian admirers, he has up to this time loyally kept faith with his new friend. If there was one feeling stronger than another in the Austrian breast, it must have been hatred of Sardinia. It was a hatred in which contempt entered sufficiently to increase its bitterness without diminishing its intensity. Napoleon has gratified this passion to an extent that ought to appease even Francis Joseph. When Walpole and Pulteney had been raised to the peerage, Walpole said to his old opponent, the first time they met in the House of Lords, "You and I, my Lord Bath, are now the two most insignificant men in England." It was not true of Walpole, but it was undoubtedly true of Pulteney Francis Joseph might address a similar phrase to the aggradnized King of Piedmont and Lombardy. Victor Emmanuel was a constitutional King, governing with a constitutional Minister, and uniting in himself all the patriotic affections of the Italian race. He is now become the humble dependent of the Emperor of the French. He is posted and proclaimed as such in the Emperor's address to the army. He is acnounced and discarded by Cavour and all who thought that when they were serving Victor Emmanuel they were working out the freedom of Italy. To complete his public humiliation Napoleon III. has now given him one of his own followers to be his Minister in the place of Cavour.

Austria must hope that the good-humour of her new protector will endure. Other questions must soon arise, which were probably not fully discussed at that friendly breakfast party. We can understand that the losses of the two armies and similar topics might readily be set aside. "If you want to make an omelet," says the French proverb, "you must not mind breaking the eggs;" but their are omelets yet to be made, and it is not quite clear how the eggs are to be laid wherewith to make them. We are now told that Europe is not to be in any way consulted upon these matters, that Austria and France will meet at Zurich to settle the terms of peace, and that Sardinia—being, we suppose, not quite tractable under the guidance of Arese—is to be admitted to the Conference. We are no advocates for a Congress. We are glad to escape from so entangling and so unsatisfactory a task as that of giving effect to Louis Napoleon's great scheme of consolidating despotism in the Italian Peninsula. But it occurs to us that there are some questions to be settled by this Zurich Conference, which will transcend the powers of the parties to the treaty of Villafranca. Those two Archdukes are to be carried back again to Modena and to Florence. Who is to do it? The army of the "Italian confederation?" The Confederation itself is not in being. When it shall come into existence, of what will its army consist? If of contingents from the Italian States, then the army will, of course, be Italian. But in that case will Italian troops act precisely as Austria' Emperor, and as Tuscany's and Modena's Grand Dukes would desire them to act? These two excellent sovereigns were so ill-advised as to rush away into the Austrian camp, instead of acting with the wisdom of that prudent and clear-sighted Princess who took a neutral position in Switzerland, and refused to seek an asylum with the enemies of her subjects. Is is much to be feared that Italian troops would hardly serve those Grand Dukes, fresh from the Austrian camp, as a very trusty body-guard. We are informed also that deputations from Tuscany and Modena are already upon the point of setting forth for Paris to protest against this violent restoration, and to remonstrate with the Emperor, who, after encouraging the people to rise, is now about to replace them under the yoke of their enraged masters. Nothing but violence can come of this, unless Tuscany and Modena are to be kept quiet as Rome is now kept quiet. We might ask also whether it was arranged how the neutral states of Italy are to be made members of this confederation. What right have the three Powers assembled at Zurich to dispose of the people of Rome, Naples, Tuscany, Parma, and Modena? Will Naples submit, and, if not, who shall force her? Is Rome so readily coerced? Louis Napoleon is a strong man against some people, but he has shown himself to be a very coward in the face of Rome. As to Austria, she still has one chance left. If she is sincere in her promise to introduce into her public laws and administrations reforms conformable to the spirit of the time, she has awakened to the new conditions under which every Government must in this age hold its power. If by this phrase she means a restoration of the constitutional rights of Hungary, a more equitable Government in her own dominions, and a frank acceptance of a new order of things in Italy, then she may gain strength in the sympathies of Europe, she may escape from her present state of dependency upon a man whom no one yet has trusted with impunity, and Europe may enjoy peace. But if these are mere words without intention, then there is something in her prophetic anticipation that "new struggles may ensue," and events by all probability justify the first impression created the intention that of this treaty—that it was made with the intention that it should be broken.

The *Observer* on the Treaty:—

The conduct of the Emperor, Francis Joseph is natural enough. He has sustained a series of losses and defeats. He was acting in defence of his possessions. Much as he abused his power, he had rights of possession as well as of treaty law to plead for the stand which he had made. He had claims *de facto*, as well as *de jure*, to the territory which has been ruled tyranically by his predecessors, as well as by himself, and his conduct was natural in making the best fight he could, and in surrendering a part when he could no longer defend the whole. The case of the Emperor Napoleon is widely different. He sought glory, honour, and *prestige*, by pretending to fight in the cause of independence, which he has betrayed. He had a gallant King for an ally, whom he has degraded into a dependant. He invoked the patriotism of a noble and oppressed people to fight on his side in the name of freedom, and he has left them bound hand and foot to the chariot wheels of their oppressors, lay and clerical. The Pope is to be elected to the head of the Italian Confederation. The Emperor of Austria is to be the strong hand of the Italian Bund—which, however, as yet exists only upon paper, and which may never be formed into actual shape.

But the arrangement itself is much more important and worthy of serious censure, even than the manner in which it has been brought about. One of the crying evils of the Italian Peninsula was not the spiritual domination, but the temporal tyranny of the Pope. It is fully provided for by the Liberator of Italy ("from the Alps to the Adriatic") that the Pope is to be the head of the Italian Confederation—the temporal head not merely of the States of the Church and of the Legations (which latter he could never keep down without foreign troops), but of all Italy, from the Tyrol to the Mediterranean, as well as from the Alps to the Adriatic. Surely there never was such mockery as this. And inasmuch as the usurped and unauthorised interference of Austria with every state in Italy was a serious danger, and a grave cause of complaint, the Emperor of Austria, as King of Venetia, is to have a voice in the Italian Confederacy. Can it be doubted for one moment what that voice will be? It is plain that it will not be merely the King of Venetia, but the Emperor of Austria that will direct the affairs of Italy, with an army of 400,000 men, with the mountain fortress of the Tyrol, and the quadrangle of strongholds which he is permitted to retain to menance Italy perpetually and to invade her again whenever he shall find it convenient to do so. The King of Sardinia, it is true, obtains an accession of territory—Lombardy, with a soil rich and abundant, and a people gratefully embracing their new destiny, and thankful for their immunity from the grinding and rapacious rule they have escaped. But his kingdom is left (designedly) more undefended than before, and he is himself left exposed to the tyranny he has braved, and the suspicions of the people who are betrayed in his company, and who suffer the death-wound of their freedom under the arm that was raised for their protection.

Such is a gloomy picture, and is felt to be true, not only in Italy, in France, and in England, but over Europe. There is but one hope left. The arrangement is so utterly unjust and inconsistent that it can never last. It is doubtful even if it can ever be started in working order, according to the designs of its projectors. Already Naples is insurrectionary, and the Pope demands more troops. Austria has handed over Lombardy (barring the fortresses) to Napoleon who has bestowed it upon the Sardinian King. But the people of Tuscany, of Parma, of Modena and of the Roman legations have handed themselves over to the same destination. Who will gainsay the gift? Will the Austrians return to their game of butchery in Bologna and Romagna? Will the French army, who have been led to glorious victory in the field, turn executioners in Tuscany and Modena, to impose Austrian archdukes upon the people who have driven them out in the presence of these very soldiers of France? Truly it will not be all plain sailing with the two conspirators. There are two hundred thousand Italians now with arms in their hands. Are they to be dragooned into subjection by the Power that called them into the field. Perhaps the most serious objection to the so-called settlement is that it settles nothing, and that Italy is left by this incomplete and unsatisfactory arrangement more unsettled and dangerous to the peace of Europe than ever it was before. It is but a poor consolation for Englishmen that England had nought to do in this deceptive and unfinished drama, where the curtain has so unexpectedly fallen in the middle of an act. In fact it is only the first chapter of the book that is closed, and not the last. But those who ignorantly and impatiently require England to deny her high position amongst nations, and to abjure the glorious destiny of freedom, may now see the baneful effects of "total abstinence," to which certain politicians would degrade the voice and the arm of Great Britain. We have joined heartily in the general cry of neutrality for many reasons. One of these reasons may be enough to repeat. We distrusted our late rulers, and the wrong side upon which they would place us in the occurrences and permissions of last year. And we are not without fear that they would lead us into similar dangers and complications, if they had the power, But it is clear that affairs do not go better from our abstinence. It is more than probable that we shall be again called upon to take our part in the general advance. Let us hope to be well prepared for the struggle—and above all, with able, experienced, and honest guides through the dangers and difficulties to come. We have too much at stake to allow ourselves to be made again the victims of shallow incompetence or mere party pretensions, incompatible with the honour and interests of England.

(From Our Paris Correspondent.)

PARIS, JULY 16th.

The Emperor is already at St. Cloud, where the Empress has lately been residing. He will not, however, make his entry into Paris until the arrival of the Imperial Guard and some other Regiments, which have served in the campaign. There will no doubt be great manifestations and acclamations, and nothing to mar the exterior of the triumphal march, but the same men, who will shout Vive l'Empereur, until their lungs are tired, in the evening will go home and wonder what on earth the war has been about, and if it were simply to give Lombardy to Sardinia, that the French nation has been called upon to expend so many millions of money, and to sacrifice so many of her sons on the battle field.

The more I talk with Frenchmen about the peace, the more they shrug their shoulders and wish to avoid the subject; they are under the painful idea that all the world is laughing at them, and the countrymen of Voltaire are extremely sensitive; they feel that a folly has been committed, and that their expectations have been any thing but realized; they endeavour to believe and to impress upon others that the war has been carried far enough and that Austria will now be a very different mistress to what she has been. After all, the peace is a shallow affair, unpopular with the people, unpopular with the Army, and even now before the signatures of the Franco Austrian treaty are well dry. There is talk of a campaign on the Rhine. Prussia stands now in the same position as Austria did after the Prussian war. Austria by her vacillating conduct made enemies of France and Prussia, and became the means of drawing these two powers into intimate relations. Prussia in threatening France, mobilising her *corps d'armee*, and calling out her landwehr, has irritated Louis Napoleon, and, in not joining Austria has equally disgusted Francis Joseph. As yet little is known of what took place at the interview between the two Emperors, and although it is not probable that we shall have another treaty of Tilsit, such as was signed on the Niemen, between Alexander and the 1st Napoleon, still for aught we are aware some arrangement may have been entered into to change the direction of the war. The inquietude of the public spirit predicts an approaching storm; it is felt that the one which has just past has not cleared the atmosphere of all its electrical fluid. There is a black shadow upon the earth although we cannot as yet decipher the events which cause it. The opinion of Italy will soon make itself understood if it has not done so already in the resignation of Count de Cavour. To show you in what complete ignorance all the diplomatists here have been kept with regard to the transactions in Italy I learned yesterday at the Sardinian embassy that no official communication had as yet been received notifying the change of ministry at Turin. The sentiment of Count Cavour and the Marquis of Azeglio, the two most distinguished men in the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel are well known, they have long enjoyed the confidence of their monarch, they belong to no violent party such as the "Giovine Italia" but are upholders of constitutional monarchy; their lives have been passed in labouring for Italian freedom; then why has this ministry resigned? What is the difference between the King and his servants that makes it necessary for them to separate at so important a moment? Is it that the policy they have recommended to their master—the alliance with a powerful friend, has not produced the consequences which were anticipated, but still leaves Austria almost as powerful as ever; with Italy as her hand-maiden; with Venetia, with the Duchies with the Papal States and with Naples in her grasp, unless they now take their liberation into their own hands, and effect that which France had promised but which France has failed to fulfil? "*Le Pays*" and "*Le Constitutionnel*" may laud the cessation of hostilities in what strains they please; the other journals also may praise the blessings of peace, and in this they but re-echo the national sentiment, but peace can be obtained upon conditions which are a mockery and which render all that was obtained by hard fighting useless. Napoleon III backed out of the Crimean war, he has now backed out of the Italian war; and people will soon begin to sing of the Emperors of France, what they have long sung of the King who went up the hill, and then came down again. They will look upon Louis Napoleon less as an Italian patriot, than as a disturber of the general peace of Europe, for it has become plain that he makes war, not for the benefit of others but for himself. The *Augsburg Gazette* says, "We now learn that the preliminaries of the peace have been settled; we know the conditions. Austria gives up Lombardy in favour of Victor Emmanuel; in favour of a state which once already without a declaration of war has invaded Lombardy like a brigand; and that at a time when Austria had to contend with disturbances at home. If these are the accepted conditions of peace, we are highly grieved and we see before us a melancholy future. Germany comes next, the struggle ... of foreign powers: are not the German States every day in danger of dismemberment, when we see that a campaign of two months, and a few insignificant victories have been sufficient to tear from Austria, a province she considered so precious?"

Another German paper says:—

"The Villafranca is a rotten peace, for nothing has been stipulated in favour of Garibaldi and Mazzini."

The *Moniteur* contains nothing of much interest except the proclamation of the King of Sardinia.

MILAN, 14th JULY.—"Heaven has blessed our arms. With the powerful aid of our magnanimous and brave ally, the Emperor Napoleon, we have arrived in a few days from victory to victory, on the banks of the Mincio. To-day I return amongst you to give you the happy intelligence that God has heard our wishes. The truce followed by the preliminaries of peace has assured to the people of Lombardy, independence. According to the desires so often expressed by you, you will henceforth form in conjuction with my former states, one entire and free family. Your destiny I shall take under my direction, and I am sure to find in you that loyal help which the chief of a State requires, to create a new administration. I tell you people of Lombardy, trust your King! He will be able to establish on a solid imperishable basis, the happiness of the new provinces, which Heaven has bestowed upon him.

The exhibition of Painting has just been closed, and by a decree I see that nineteen Artists have received the Cross of the Legion of Honour; a great many medals also were awarded to the different sections of art. Amongst the portraits were those of the Princess Mathilde, and the Imperial Prince.

We have had it pretty hot in Paris, the glass standing some days at 97 in the shade, but in some parts of France this heat has been greatly surpassed, the Thermometer at Aix, marking about 120, which is almost equal to India, and is a heat that has seldom before been experienced in France.

There was a slight rise yesterday in the 3 per cents.

Correspondence.

THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In the *Irish Times* of this day, I notice in the Police Intelligence a report of the trial at Kingstown of persons who were connected with the Sunday band nuisance, and much regret to see that this evil was defended and upheld by an advocate who ought to have known better. It is painful to witness what little respect is paid to the sanctity of the Sabbath in this City, and how few amongst the more influential inhabitants exert themselves to put an end to those scenes of dissipation and vice, which, on that day, more than any other, deface the fair form of what should be a day of holiness and rest. Not alone are these Sunday bands allowed to go through the different parts of the city and villages around, collecting after them crowds of both young and old, and infusing an air of gross irreligion into the day, that is painful to contemplate, and most insidious in its character, but billiard rooms—public billiard rooms and bowling alleys, are permitted to be open; and doubtless, receive that measure of support which all such haunts of the devil derive from his emissaries.

It is greatly to be regretted that our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen do not hold the Sabbath day in that reverence which we Protestants do, else a stop might be put to the shameful desecrations of which we complain; nevertheless, there are doubtless many amongst them who condemn these trespassings on the Lord's day, and if there be such, it behoves them and all true Protestants to exert themselves in putting down these crying evils; Evils which are productive of the greatest harm, morally and physically, and should not be tolerated for one day in a christian country.—I remain, sir, yours, most respectfully,

JOHN A. WALKER.

Dublin, July 18, 1859.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND WHISKEY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I beg to enclose you copies of some correspondence which has taken place between Mr. Scholefield, M.P. for Birmingham, and myself, relative to the Bill now before the House, to prevent the sale of adulterated food and drinks, and to solicit your kind aid in giving it insertion in your respectable and independent journal. The correspondence will speak for itself; but permit me to say, that in my mind, every independent journal in this country ought to call aloud for the extension of the Bill in question to it, and to demand of our representatives of all shades of politics to carry the matter into effect.—I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

M. BURKE.

11, Charlemont-street, 16th July, 1859.

Mr. Burke to William Scholefield, Esq. M.P.

SIR,—It was with much pleasure that I read a statement in one of our Dublin papers, to the effect that you have succeeded in carrying the second reading of the Bill to prevent the adulteration of food. I do not know whether Ireland is included in that Bill, but I presume that the health of her Majesty's subjects generally has been kept in view.

There is another matter of equal importance with that of the adulteration of the food, namely, the adulteration of whiskey. I beg to remind you that in April, 1858, the Chancellor of the Exchequer added one shilling and ten pence per gallon to all spirits made in Ireland, the result of that rise amongst others, was, "that a large portion of the citizens of Dublin drank porter and ale instead of whiskey, until the retailers of spirits took to adulterate the whiskey, and to sell it at a low price to meet the craving appetites of our unfortunate whiskey drinkers. By means of this system of adulteration, the whiskey retailers in Dublin, make at least three gallons of mixture of every gallon of whiskey they pay duty on.—Thus, not only committing a fearful fraud upon the revenue, but also placing the lives and health of the people in jeopardy—a small quantity of it deprives those who drink it of whatever share of reason they possess, and we every day hear of a death or of some fearful accident from the use of this mixture.

As an humble individual I respectfully submit the foregoing facts for your serious consideration, and in the hope that you will insert a clause in your Bill (if it extends to Ireland), imposing a heavy penalty on the retailers of adulterated whiskey, and put an end to so crying an evil.

I have the honor to be, &c.

M. BURKE.

12th July, 1859.

MR. SCHOLEFIELD'S REPLY.

ADULTERATION BILL.

London, Reform Club, 14th July, 1859.

Sir—This Bill does not include Ireland, because I should have materially to alter its machinery, in order to adapt it to Irish modes of procedure, but I shall gladly avail myself of any clause or clauses which Irish members may introduce having reference to Ireland.

The Bill affects all adulterations of articles of food or drink, so that whiskey will certainly come within its provisions. I am, &c.

W. SCHOLEFIELD.

Fashionable Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY, &c.

FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.

Osborne, July 16.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort went over to Portsmouth yesterday afternoon, attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge.

Her Majesty embarked at a quarter before six o'clock in the royal yacht Fairy, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Prince Arthur and Crossed over to Portsmouth, where the Prince Consort, joined her Majesty and returned to Osborne.

Colonel the Hon. Sir C. and Lady Phipps had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

July 11

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and her Serene Highness the Princess of Hohenlohe Lagenburg arrived at Osborne yesterday evening on a visit to her Majesty.

Lady Augusta Bruce and Sir George Cooper are in attendance on the Duchess of Kent.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

Her Majesty and the Prince Cousort received yesterday, by electric telegraph, the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Queeu of Portugal, cousin to her Majesty and to his royal Highness. This totally unexpected event has caused great sorrow to the royal family.

VICEREGAL COURT.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant entertained at dinner on Saturday the following:—Lady O'Donell and Mr. O'Hara, Major and Mrs. Elliott, the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Fielding, Mr. R. Williams, Mrs., and Miss Williams; Colonel Gambier, R.A.; Major Bagot, Mr. Creyke, Capt. F. Marshall, Mr. Everard, Major Forster, A.D.C.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant attended Divine Service at the Chapel Royal on Sunday. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Archdeacon of Dublin. The anthem—"My God, my God, oh! why"...by Mendelssohn.

Viscount Melville and the Hon. Miss Dundas are staying at the Oatlands Hotel, Walton-on-Thames.

Lord Dunfermline has left town for Scotland, in consequence of the dangerous illness of his mother. By the accounts received in town on Saturday, her ladyship was much better.

Lord and Lady Carbery have left Coxe's Hotel, for the Continent.

Count and Countess Bludolf have left town for the Continent, *en route* for Hanover.

The Militia.

ARMAGH MILITIA.—On Friday, this regiment mustered, at the barracks, for twenty one days' training. Colonel Caulfield was present on the occasion. The number of the infantry who answered to their names amounted to £10, out of an effective strength of 800. Of the Artillery Company, whose effective strength is 100, nearly 80 are in the barracks. The clothing was served out in a few hours and the men are regularly at drill, as if they had been all along embodied. Major Cross, Captain and Adjutant Bond, and nearly all the officers, were in attendance.—*A Correspondent.*

THE ROYAL SOUTH DOWN REGIMENT.—The men of this regiment have obeyed the order from head-quarters with alacrity. Upwards of 400 assembled on the parade ground of our barracks on Friday, to undergo their twenty-one days' training, and they all appeared in excellent health and spirits. The noble Colonel, the Marquis of Downshire, was himself at his post. The other officers present were—Lieutenant W. B. Forde; Major P. R. M. Browne; Captains C. H. Forde, A. Dewart, D. Hamilton, ... G. S. Peard, T. Waring, J. Whyte; Lieutenants J. Decluzeau, R. R. Nelson, E. L. Trevor; Ensign G. E. Kinnahan; Captain and Adjutant Frederick Curtis, Surgeon Croker, and Quartermaster M'Groarty. It is expected that the full number of the corps will have arrived on Saturday. Several recruits have already been enrolled in the ranks.—*Newry paper.*

THE ROSCOMMON REGIMENT.—Yesterday being the day named for assembling of the above regiment for 21 days' exercise and drill, the town presented from an early hour a lively appearance. Upwards of 400 non-commissioned officers and privates have presented themselves, all of whom appear anxious to again enrol themselves under the Roscommon Standard. Should any Irish militia regiment be called out on permanent duty, we are satisfied from the high military character which the above regiment maintained when last embodied, the Roscommon will be that one. They were the first, perhaps the only Irish corps, that manifested truly patriotic attachment to the crown, by offering in the hour of need, their services to be extended to any clime in order to support the honour of the British flag and the dignity of our gracious Queen; such a proposition is worthy of record.

THE TIPPERARY LIGHT INFANTRY.—This corps was embodied in Cashel yesterday and marched immediately for Clonmel, under the command of Captains Andrews, Bell, and M'Creight, Lieutenants O'Donnell, Purcell, Delany, and Bunbury. The presence of the men gave an unusual air of animation to the town last evening. They are located at the Infantry barracks.

The following officers are in Town—Lieut.-Col. Caulfield, Majors, Darcy, and Lloyd:—Captains, French, Curtis, Flanagan, and Duckworth:—Lieutenants, Naghten, M'Dermott, Bond, Hackett, Lynch, Corr, and Leonard:—Ensigns, Kelly, Molloy, Peyton, and M'Dermott.

Captain and Adjutant Lloyd; Surgeon Nagle, Assistant Surgeon Brennan; and Quartermaster Hendley.—*Roscommon and Leitrim Gazette.*

On Friday the City of Limerick Militia Artillery were enrolled at the Castle Barracks. Few of the men were absent and those who paraded at roll call were a remarkaby fine set of young fellows. Their splendid uniform and accoutrements reflected great credit on the staff. The officers present were Major the Hon. Standish P. Vereker, Captain Wrstropp, Captain Watson, Captain Mahony, First Lieutenants Holland and Macfarline, Surgeon Murphy, Adjutant Phillips, and Quartermaster Neary.

The Armagh Light Infantry Regiment mustered on Friday under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Caulfield, when 545 answered to their names. During the evening and next day others of the men came in, and increased the number to 610. Of the 260 enrolled during last year, only 13 are absent, showing the care of the Adjutant to have persons of fixed residences, and his diligence in having notices properly served. The officers present, besides the Colonel were Major Cross, Captain and Adjutant Bond, Captains Caulfield, Stanley, Craig, Hutchinson, Synott, Smith, and Payton; Lieutenants Tenison, Ryan, and Atkinson; Ensigns La-Touche and T. Stanley; Paymaster Vint, Quartermaster Barker, Dr. Lynn.

The company of Artillery attached to the Armagh Light Infantry also mustered on Friday, when 70 men answered to their names. The effective strength of the company is 100. The officers present are Lieut. Pope and Dr. King.

The King's County Militia assembled at Birr Barracks on Friday for the purpose of 21 days' drill. The officers present were Colonel Bernars, Major Warburton, Captains Buchanan, Blacket, and Drought; Lieut. Tarlton, Ensign Armstrong, and Major Bruce, the Adjutant; Dr. Baker, and last Surgeon Woods. Nearly 200 answered to their names; all soldier-like, good-sized, respectable-looking young men.

FIRE AT WATERFORD.—About eight o'clock on Saturday evening, the 16th ult., smoke was observed issuing from one of the top windows of a large store, the property of White, Brothers, situate in Meeting-house-lane, adjoining Thomas's-hill. The alarm being given, the fire-engines and authorities were immediately sent for, but before even a crowd had assembled, the flames burst forth with terrific fury, and consuming the rafters that sustained the roof soon found full vent as it fell tumbling and crashing in upon the upper loft. The National fire-engine was soon on the ground, and rendered all the aid possible, in resisting the spread of the conflagration. The West of England engine was also actively employed. But little or no effect could be produced, for the firing having seized the whole building, and the flames, being fed by corn, hay, and other combustible material, became so fierce as to be almost unapproachable at times, so, deeming further exertion, useless the fierce element was allowed to exhaust itself. It continued burning all Saturday night and Sunday, and even at the time I write, the smoking ruins give ample testimony of the serious catastrophe. There happened to be a powder magazine in the rear, and, but for the wind blowing in a contrary direction the consequences might have been fatal. After the fire was some hours burning about 12 soldiers appeared, and it is difficult to say, whether it was more pitiable or amusing to see such a number engaged in preserving order, and rendering assistance at a fire of this description. If it were one that endangered half the city it would be the same thing, a company of militia alone being stationed here—in a city like Waterford. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained, the loss must be considerable, but it is said to be insured.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Dr. White, City Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Steven's Hospital, on the body of a man named Laurence Curran, aged 50 years, who died in the hospital from the result of a fall. It appeared deceased was engaged on Saturday last in unloading some hay from a cart; the hay on which he was standing on the cart gave way, and the deceased fell heavily on his head. He was removed to Steven's Hospital, where he died in a short time after his admission. The jury having heard the medical evidence, found deceased died from an effusion of blood on the brain, caused by the fall.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE.

Tuesday, One o'clock, a.m.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE ADHESION OF THE COURTS OF EUROPE ESSENTIAL TO THE PROPOSED TREATY ON THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

Le Nord says the preliminary treaty of peace, although, arranged in principle at Villafranca, will be definitely drawn up at Turich, and will then be officially commuicated to the Couts of Europe. The adhesion of these Courts is dispensible to the organic, and international stipulations, which it establishes, forming part of the law of Europe; but in what a manner will this adhesion be secured, and by what means, by a Congress, which is what the friends of Italy desire, or by a simple diplomatic conference convened to Seal, its the new Compact which is the wish of Austria and its partisans; what appears logically essential is that Italians should be permitted to express their wishes on the political re-settlement of the Peninsula.

FRENCH TROOPS ABOUT TO BE EMPLOYED IN THE INTERESTS OF AUSTRIA IN ITALY.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing last night says, a part of the French army of Italy which the Emperor said was about to return to France is to march through Tuscany, and to embark at Leghorn, evidently its mission is to restore order in the interests of Austria.

INDIGNANT PROTEST OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF FLORENCE AGAINST THE ITALIAN CONFEDERATION.

Tuscany—Great agitation prevailed at Florence on the 13th, on account of the manner in which the war had been terminated. Next day the provisional government issued a proclamation as follows:—

"Tuscany—The news of events which interrupt the most brilliant hopes causes a general and profound grief. The Government shares your sentiments. We must, however, not give way to discouragement, and must be content to wait for more ample details. Citizens deputed by us are about to proceed to learn what is the real state of things; to-morrow the *Consulors* will meet jointly and the government will make the voice of Tuscany heard by Victor Emmanuel in whom it has the fullest confidence. Tuscany will not in spite of its will be placed under the yoke of Austria. The Mayor also issued a proclamation of a similar kind which concluded as follows:—

"Your devotion to Victor Emmanuel and your confidence in him can alone assure your deliverence from a dynasty whose policy is irreconcilable with the sincere sentiments which animate Italy."

CITY, MONDAY EVENING.—The funds have been rather flat at lower prices; very little business will be done until the Budget is brought forward. Equal stagnation prevailed in other departments, decline of ⅛ to ¼ per cent.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

The Earl of MALMESBURY demanded whether the despatch from the Foreign Secretary to the Prussian Government, of which a revision had appeared in the newspapers, was authentic.

Lord WODEHOUSE promised to produce the despatch, but not the correspondence connected with it.

Some discussion followed on the same subject.

Lord CRANWORTH laid upon the table five bills and instalments of a series of plans intended for the consolidation of the Statute Laws to the country. More than fifty-one acts were consolidated in these bills. He believed 230 bills would complete the entire business which might be got through in two years.

A lengthened legal debate arose as to the result of the Labour and Enquiries of the Statute Law Commissioners.

Their lordships adjourned at twenty-five minutes past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

GALWAY HARBOUR AND PORT.

On the motion of Mr. LAING, the select committee on Galway Harbour and Port Amends' Bill, was nominated as follows:—Mr. Laing, Sir Thomas Burke, Mr. Gregory, Lord Dunkellin, Mr. Lever, and Mr. Ennis, and other five members to be added by the Committee of Selection; five to be quorum.

MIXED EDUCATION.

Mr. HENNESSY gave notice that on going into Committee of Supply, he should move a resolution to the effect that mixed education in Ireland was a failure.

LORD PALMERSTON'S BERLIN DESPATCH.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD gave notice that to-morrow he should ask Lord Palmerston if the despatch purporting to be written by him to the Minister at Berlin, and published in the morning papers, was authentic.

Sir M. PETO asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the state of negociation for abolition of Stadt dues, and also of the notice of the termination of the treaty of 1844, given by the government of this country to the government of Hanover, has been withdrawn.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the matter had been referred to the law officers of the Crown, who had recommended that the treaty be renewed for a lengthened period. It would, therefore, be proposed that the treaty be renewed for six months.

Mr. COGAN asked the Secretary to the Admiralty when the returns of papers of the correspondence between the Admiralty and the Royal Western Yacht Club, ordered by the House on the 7th and 18th of April, will be laid on the table, and whether there will be any objection to add to the Returns any correspondence on the subject with the Admiralty since those days.

Lord Calthorpe said the correspondence would be produced in a day or two.

IRISH GRAND JURY ACT.

Mr. Lanigan asked the Attorney-General if it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to bring in a bill to amend the Irish Grand Jury Act with a view to relieve the occupants of house and land in Ireland to a certain extent from the pressure of taxation of apportioning the payment of Jrand Juries of county sessions equally between landlord and tenant in Ireland.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied that it was not his intention to introduce any such bill this session.

ANTRIM REGIMENTS AT KINSALE.

Mr. COGAN asked the Secretary for War whether any report had reached him of the conduct of the Antrim Regiment of Artillery at Kinsale, on 12th July and if so, whether he had taken any, and what step, with regard to that regiment.

Mr. SCULLY asked a similar question.

Mr. CARDWELL stated that full enquiries had been instituted by the Civil and Military authorities, and had not yet been brought to an issue.

Mr. S. HERBERT further explained the positions of the persons to whom the enquiries were entrusted.

WAYS AND MEANS.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the House resolved itself into a Committee of ways and means.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then rose to make his financial statement—He should, in the first place, follow the usual course of stating in the first instance, the actual financial position of the country, and comparing the estimates made by Mr. Disraeli last year with that receipts, the Chancellor of the Exchequer the customs at £22,400,000; it produced £24,117,000. The Excise was estimated at £18,600,000; it produced, £7,900,000; the Estimate for Stamps, was £7,850,000; it produced, £8,500,000. The Estimates for Assessed Taxes, was £3,200,000; it produced, £3,162,000; the production of the Income Tax, shewed an increase over the estimates of ½ million, being £6,683,000; against the estimate of £6,160,000. The Post Office estimated at £3,200,000 produced very near that amount. After quoting the small items of the crown and the miscellaneous papers he stated that the total result of the year might be considered as satisfactory, showing a produce of £65,477,000 to an estimate of £63,920,000, as regarded the expenditures so many unforseen events had occurred that he should not give the estimates on that head made last year, but should content himself with stating the actual results. The payment on the funded and unfunded debt was £28,527,000 on the charges of the Consolidated Fund, £19,040,000, on the Army £12,512,000; on the Navy £9,215,000; on the Civil Service £7,16,9000. The charges for collection amounted to £4,515,000; the entire Expenditure amounted £64,663,000; shewing a surplus of income over Expenditure, of about £800,000; with regard to the special proposal for increased taxation, made last year, by Mr. Disraeli, it was not easy to obtain the exact result, the payments on account of the penny stamp on cheques were mixed up with receipt and draft stamps the precise amount could not be ascertained, comparing however, the receipts upon these previously to those subsequently to the imposition of the stamp, there was an increase of £137,000 for ten months. The estimates of Mr. Disraeli had been 300,000 for the year, this he believed was too sanguine an estimate, and he did not expect more than £200,000, in future. It was however, a question whether the exception now granted to the drawer of the cheque when pesenting it in person should be retained, with regard to the increase on Irish spirits, it had been estimated by Mr. Disraeli at £500,000, it had not produced more than £85,000 it appeared that in the fortnight after the tax had been laid on and before it came into operation a quantity of spirits had been taken out of bond equal to two months consumption, making allowance for the amount from this source, the increase altogether might be set down at £188,000. It should however be remembered that the change was to be commended in an economical as well as a fiscal point of view. He then came to the Estimate of income and expenditure for the current year ending in April next. He estimated the customs at £23,850,000; the excise at £18,539,000; the stamps at £8,100,000; the land and assessed taxes at £32,000,000;

the income tax at £5,500,000; the post office at 3,250,000. The Crown Lands at £280,000, and the miscellaneous at £1,550,000. The total amount was £64,440,000. The estimates of Mr. Disraeli taken on the same basis last year was 63,920,000. The estimate for expenditure was as follows :—Funded and Unfunded Debt, £28,600,000; Charges on the Consolidated Fund, £1,960,003; Armagh, 13,300,000; Newry £12,780,000; Civil Service £7,825,000; The collection of Revenue £4,760,000. He enumerated several items of increase in the Civil Service, arising out of the increased Expenses of Education, Country Courts, Irish Constabulary and other charges. There were some items of decrease which make the balance of increase amount to £580,000. The gross result was that the estimated income of present year was £64,340,000.

The estimated expenditure £69,207,000, leaving a deficit of £4,867,000. Under these circumstances he proposed to meet nothing more than the expense of the year during its course. These expenses were of an exceptional character. He had a confident expectation that it would grow better. He traced the estimates in the vote for the Army and Navy over those of last year, next year according to the law as it stood, the Income-tax would expire, as well as certain War duties laid upon tea and sugar. The loss of these taxes will involve a loss of £8,000,000, on the other hand the long annuities amounted to £2,000,000 which fall due in next year, and it would be found in need to consider whether this gain should be made a permanent one for the country, or whether it was to be frittered away in small items of expenditure, whatever measures he now proposed could not be regarded as belonging to the prospective finance, but simply as of a temporary and provisional nature. He did not in speculating on the increase of expenditure adopt an aristocratic tone. The house had voted the estimates with freedom and enthusiasm, and would have voted more had it been required with equal readiness. He then came to the mode by which the difficulty was to be met, were they to raise the money by loans or by fresh taxations. Against the former measure he protested as one to which they ought not to resort, except under the pressure of due necessity. In time of peace they had twice resorted to loans, but both were exceptional cases. The one was when the governemnt of Lord Melbourne borrowed £20,000,000 for slave emancipation; the other was when £8,000,000 or £8,000,000 were borrowed to relieve the famine in Ireland. The present case differed both in principle and in amount. There never was a time when the nation was more able or more willing to comply with fresh demands another reason for abstaning from borrowing, was that the for loan India, would before long appear in the market with a demand for a new loan on behalf of that country, in the mode of borrowing by the Exchequer bill, under such circumstances, there were great objections. Then again if the Money was to be raised by taxes, what mode could they adopt. He would not now interfere with malt, the revenue of spirits had greatly increased of late and he thought it dangerous to meddle with it, especially as that increase might now be considered to form part of the permanent revenue of the country. Again he objected to any further increase in the duties on tea and sugar, not only on account of consumers but on general grounds. In time of war preference was given to direct before indirect taxation, or expenses which might be considered the result of the war, but which since the close of the war had been paid in much larger proportion. After this consideration he came to the point which might have been anticipated, the Income-tax remains. He entered upon the history of the tax, shewing that it was introduced for the purpose of permitting great financial Reforms to be carried out, and with that view it had been repeatedly successful. It had gained its favor in a time of peace, and was associated with changes which had turned out most beneficial. Other purposes of the tax were equally legitimate when defence was to be provided for the honor and safety of the country. Since the establishment of the tax the revenue had increased, but the expenditure had increased still faster; but for this (including the £2,000,000, whilst the country would gain on the long amounts next year) there would have been a surplus of £7,000,000, which would have extinguished the Income tax and the other taxes laid on in consequence of the war. Before, however, he came to the Incom Tax he must advert to a small means of increase in the Revenue arising from the Malt Credit. Hitherto the Malster obtained a delay in the payment of his duties which he proposed to reduce to 6 weeks, charging him 4 per cent. in case he continues his credit. This he calculated before next April, to bring in £780,000 to the Exchequer as regarded the Income Tax, he proposed to add 4d. in the pound to the present tax, in the case of incomes above £150 and 1½d. for incomes between £100 and £150 It was right that a distinction should be made between the two; it would be further necessary that the whole of the increase should fall within the year. The half-year's assessment payable in the autumn and the winter, would therefore altogether be 6½ for incomes above £150 and 4d. for incomes under that sum. He calculated on receiving £4,340,000 from that source, which added to the sum derived from the malt credit of £253,000 over the deficiency. After referring to the Exchequer bills about to fall due, he said that he should only at that time propose a formal vote, and lay upon the table two resolutions with regard to the Income tax to be considered at a future time. He concluded by observing that the Estimates were those of the late government which were adopted by the present one in no formal sense, but with their full approbation. He relied on the generosity and patriotism of the people who never shrunk from any sacrifice for the purpose of sustaining the honor and providing for the security of the country.

A formal vote of £7,000,000 was then taken, and resolutions were laid on the table, and ordered to be considered on Thursday.

A discussion followed, in which Mr. Malins protested against the demand of more than double income tax in October next, especially after the repeated demands of Mr. Gladstone, that the draughts for the extension of the income tax should be carried out.

Mr. ALCOCK thanked the Right Honorable gentleman for his noble and early statement.

Mr. M'CARTNEY objected to the way in which the Malt Tax was dealt with.

Mr. CLAY admitted the necessity of the case, but demanded an adjustment of the grosser inequalities of the Income Tax.

Sir J. TROLLOPE trusted that the whole increase of the income tax would not be demanded in a single half-year.

Mr. HORSMAN objected to the present system of expenditure, as too much for war and too little for peace.

Mr. ROEBUCK protested against the injustice of the income tax, as applied to the earnings of professional men, who might at any time be disabled and deprived of their support.

The House resumed and the report of ways and means was ordered to be considered this day.

Report of the Committee of Supply, was brought up and agreed to.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. AYRTON complained of the manner in which the measures of the late government, were adopted by the present, and especially against the proposal of taking the London Corporation Bill, at a morning sitting

LORD PALMERSTON, on the contrary, could have no objection to that course,

Mr. W. WILLIAMS objected that members were engaged in Committee, during the morning sitting.

After some further debate, the House went into Committee of Supply, when the discussion of Miscellaneous Estimates occupied the remainder of the evening.

The House adjourned at 12-50, a.m.

SUMMARY OF BUDGET.

The credit given to Maltsters reduced by 6 weeks whereby, £780,000 is brought into the present year, the income tax increased by 4d. on incomes above £150, and by 1½d. per income under £100, the whole of this increase to fall within the year.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN THE SECOND AND THIRD EDITION OF YESTERDAY.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR IN PARIS.

PARIS, MONDAY.—The *Moniteur* announced the return of the Emperor. It says His Majesty is in perfect health. The *Moniteur* says that everywhere on his journey homeward, the people greeted his return with lively exclamations.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN ITALY.

Very alarming news has reached us from Italy. There was a demonstration on Friday night at Florence. The people and the Government alike protested against the return of the Grand Duke. Most important Roman States have sent deputations to Garibaldi. Modena and Parma are in a state of revolt. The whole Italian peninsula is politically agitated.

THE FRENCH AND AUSTRIAN ARMIES.

A letter from the French head-quarters in Italy states that a portion of the French army will immediately return from Italy, undoubtedly only the corps of the Imperial Guards. The Emperor of Austria according to an official despatch which has reached Paris to-day, commands the whole of his force to remain in position and to be provided with food and military resources just as they would have, had peace not been declared.

CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

(*From the Times.*)

VIENNA, SUNDAY EVENING.—The representatives of Austria, France, and Sardinia, will soon meet at Zurich, to conclude a treaty of peace. There will be no congress as the two Emperors have agreed to settle their differences, without the intervention of the neutral powers.

RETURN OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

PARIS, JULY 17.—The Emperor arrived at St. Cloud at 11 o'clock this morning. Prince Napoleon is expected to reach Paris on Tuesday next. The Cabinet has received orders to proceed to-morrow to St. Cloud to meet the Emperor.

THE PEACE OF VILLAFRANCA.

The *Pays* of the 14th simply states in a line without any comment, that the preliminaries of peace were signed the 12th.

The *Opinione* of Turin does not conceal the satisfaction with which it sees Venice remain in the hands of Austria. It attributes Count Cavour's resignation to the insufficiency of the terms of peace.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Times* says it is reported in official circles that a proclamation is to be published, shortly after the Emperor's arrival, explaining more clearly than in the proclamation to the army the terms on which peace has been concluded.

THE PEACE.

The new Sardinian Premier Count Arese, is, says the *Times* a man against whom Austria could have nought to urge; he has been during a long life-time the intimate friend of Louis Napoleon, he was with him throughout all his campaigns and in order that he might have a proper pretext for being constantly in the company of the Emperor, he held the official position of Sardinian Commissioner with the French army. Arese is a Lombard, and not a Piedmontese, he has no embarassing antecedents of a constitutional character, he doubtless understands the most effective means of dealing, with those Italian patriots who are now cuffing and pelting the newspapers for crying through the streets of the Lombardo cities the conditions of the glorious peace. Nearly all the English journals were seized on their arrival in Paris The *Post* was excepted, but this evening it also condemns the Italian peace.

The grand design of modern times was on the point of realization, when suddenly we learn that the victor stops short when the prize is within his grasp, while we wait the taking of a citadel we ponder on what that may mean. We are apprised of a treaty of peace; when we ask the basis of it we learn they do not include the entire liberation of Italy.

The *Post* contends that a European congress should settle the affairs of Italy; to refuse a congress is to assume a power, to deal *mero meter* with interests quite European in their character and extent. The existence of this power in either of the two Emperors or both cannot be allowed. The self respect of the other powers forbids the interests of the smaller states. It will be necessary now for England to ascertain categorically what the basis of peace means.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Columbia, with mails from Australia, reached Aden on the 11th instant, being delayed by derangement of her machinery. A despatch, dated Malta, Saturday, says—Mails may be expected in London with the one from Calcutta about the 27th.

THE EMPEROR'S RECEPTION AT ST. CLOUD.

On the arrival of the Emperor at St. Cloud he was received by the Empress and the palace attendants The Imperial Prince, dressed in the uniform of the Guards, held a crown of laurels in his hand, ready to present to his father.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The *Daily News* published fresh instructions, for the future movements of Rifle and Artillery Corps.

MISCELLANEOUS.

One of the officers in the French army, who most distinguished himself at Solferino, was Colonel Baron Molesworth de Mallet, commanding the 49th. French Regiment of the line, is the grandson of Viscount Molesworth. He is married to a lady of Yorkshire, he had a horse killed under him. His 3 Majors were wounded, his regiment lost upwards of 500, nearly a third of their number stretched on the field of battle.

There are 11,000 wounded soldiers in the hospital of Brescia, who are ravaged by a species of putrid fever.

In commercial circles a flush of prosperity is expected to take place, similar to that which took place at the end of the Russian war; but the state of France is more favourable than at that period, owing to the peace being accompanied by the prospects of an abundant harvest.

The Count Nugent, the last surviving officer of the old Irish Brigade, died in France.

The journals of Vienna are using very abusive language to England, and they complain bitterly of the false policy of Prussia; but it is contended that the two Emperors have given to Austria, England, and perhaps, also, Russia, a tremendous moral fillip.

The Vienna Correspondent of the *Times*, predicts that there will be terrible confusion in Italy, before the Napoleon idea—Italian confederation—will be realised.

The *Times* Correspondent at Turin, says the peace has produced the greatest dejection in that capital. The Emperor Napoleon, is accused of being a traitor to Italy. His portraits have been withdrawn to prevent shop windows being broken; 200 French policemen were at Turin.

The reception of the Emperor and King, on Friday was cold. Count Cavour, met the two Sovereigns at the station. There were no *Vivas* for the Emperor.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

This association has again forwarded another petition to the House of Commons. The following was forwarded on Saturday last, praying against the Bill of Sir William Somerville, Bart.:—

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE AND HONOURABLE THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGISES IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The petition of the Dublin Protestant Association humbly showeth,

That your petitioners view with apprehension and alarm, a Bill brought into your honourable house by the Right Honourable Sir William Somerville, Bart., and other honourable members, and entitled, "Roman Catholic Relief Act Amendment Bill."

That the Roman Catholic Relief Act, 10 Geo. 4 Cap. 7, at the period of its being passed into law, was taken and considered to be a full and unequivocal settlement of the rights, liberties, privileges, and position of the Roman Catholic subjects of the British Crown, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

That by the twelfth section of the said act it was and is strictly enacted that the act should not *extend* or be *construed to extend* to enable any person or persons professing the Roman Catholic religion to hold or exercise the office of guardians or justices of the united kingdom, or of the Regent of the united kingdom, under whatever name, style, or title such office may be constituted; nor to enable any person, otherwise than as he is now by law enabled, to hold or enjoy the office of Lord High Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal of Great Britain or Ireland; or the office of Lord Lieutenant, or Lord Deputy, or other chief governor or governors of Ireland.

That consequently the exclusion of Roman Catholics from the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland, as well as from the other offices specified in the said act, was an act of well-advised deliberate legislation, and not an omission in the Roman Catholic Relief Act, as alleged by the promoter or pro-promoters of the Bill now before your honorable house, with the alleged object of amending the said Roman Catholic Relief Act of 1829.

That by the eighteenth section of the said act it was further deliberately, specifically, and advisedly enacted, "That it shall not be lawful for any person professing the Roman Catholic religion, directly or indirectly, to advise his Majesty, his heirs, or successors, or any person or persons, holding or exercising the office of Guardians of the United Kingdom, or of Regent of the United Kingdom," and that "if any such person shall offend in the premises, he shall, being thereof convicted by due course of law, be declared guilty of a high misdemeanour, and disabled for ever from holding any office, civil or military, under the Crown."

That the efforts now made and being made by, for and on behalf of Roman Catholics to arrogate, annul, and repeal, and set aside, the provisions of the said Roman Catholics Relief Act of 1829, involve a violation of trust and of the solemn obligations entered into by them at the time of the passing of the said act, and incompatible with the oath set forth in and made part of the second clause in the Act. And that by seeking for appointments to offices whereby they might advise her Majesty the Queen, or the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, "touching or causing the appointment to or disposal of any office or preferment in the United Councils of England and Ireland," come within the spirit and the meaning of the Eighteenth Clause of the said Act, and should therefore be dealt with according to law, rather than rewarded for endeavouring to abrogate the law.

Your petitioners submit to your honourable house, that should your honourable house not reject the said Bill intituled, (Roman Catholic Relief Act Amendment Bill), but on the contrary pass it into an act of your honourable house, and admit a Roman Catholic to the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the next effort on the part of the Roman Catholics of Ireland will be to repeal that portion of the act relative to the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, and this achieved, and those provisions expunged from the said act, there will then be no let or hindrance in the way of Roman Catholics claiming as a matter of right, the succession to the Crown itself. [illegible] But your petitioners earnestly implore your honourable House, [illegible] to national interests, which must be the inevitable result of the passing of the Bill, now under your consideration, and to prevent the immediate and urgent necessity for your petitioners and the Protestants of the United Kingdom, generally petitioning for the repeal of the entire of the seventh chapter, of the tenth, George the Fourth thereby again reducing the Roman Catholic question, to a first principle to be re-adjusted by the wisdom of the Empire, in view of the experience of the past, For these and other weighty reasons, your petitioners, humbly pray,

That your honourable House, may be pleased to indignantly reject the Bill which now seeks to annul, abrogate, repeal, or alter the Act 10th Geo. IV., cap. 7; or any part, parts, or provisions thereof. And your petitioners, as in duty bound will ever pray.

Signed by direction, in name and on behalf of the Dublin Protestant Association.

THOMAS H. THOMPSON.—*Chairman.*

July 16th, 1859.

Assize Intelligence.

CO. WEXFORD,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Wexford, Friday, July 15.

The Commission for the County of Wexford was opened this day at ten o'clock by the Hon. Baron Fitzgerald.

Sir James Power, Bart., and the other members of the grand jury having been re-sworn,

His Lordship delivered his charge. As far as appeared by the calendar, which he had seen since he came to town, with one exception, the cases for trial at the present assizes did not call for any particular observation to gentlemen of their experience. The number of persons in custody, and for trial amounted to fourteen, and of these four were alleged to be implicated in the particular offence to which allusion had been already made. The total number in gaol, including those already tried and suffering under previous sentences, amounted to 88 persons, and it did appear to him very sad to consider that of that number, one-fourth consisted of lunatics. It was scarcely necessary to observe that the gaol, at least with its present appliances, was not a fit place for persons in their unhappy position. The grand jury, no more than the court, had any power directly to remedy this state of things; but every one knew that matters of social interest and not of the importance of the subject now in question could be promoted by gentlemen of their influence and respectability, and if all the grand juries were to become active, the abuse of confining lunatics in prisons, where they were removed from public sympathy and observation would be reformed. His lordship then proceeded to advert to the bills for murder which would be sent before them, founded upon a case of circumstantial evidence.

ASSAULT.

Wm. Usher and Patrick Donnelly were indicted for a violent assault upon two sheriff's bailiff, named James Kennedy and John Martin.

For the defence it was contended that the bailifs were drunk. The jury found the prisoners guilty of a common assault.

Quackery.—Mary Butler was indicted for manslaughter in causing the death of James Mullet, in February last, by applying plaisters containing arsenic, to a tumour on the head of the deceased. Messrs. Ryan and Johnstone prosecuted. Mr. L. Nunn defended the prisoner. Ellen Mullet, sister of the deceased, deposed that the deceased suffered from a vascular tumour on his head for several months previous to his death; he had been treated without obtaining any relief by Drs Cranfield and O'Rorke; about a month previous to his death he applied to the prisoner to know if he could do anything to relieve his pain? The prisoner applied three yellow plaisters at intervals to the tumour; deceased, from the time of the first application, sank gradually, and was particularly affected with sickness of the stomach. Upon cross-examination, he stated to Mr. Nunn that the deceased was never at any time a man of very strong constitution.

Dr. Cranfield deposed that when the prisoner came to him he had put sutures through the tumour to produce absorption—that in the second visit of deceased to him he found the sutures removed, the deceased stating that they gave him too much pain; deceased did not visit him again.

Dr. O'Rorke deposed that subsequent to the above treatment by Dr. Cranfield the deceased came to him; witness applied a caustic lotion and removed the tumour; after three or four visits deceased ceased to consult witness. On his cross-examination he stated that the fact of the tumour existing at the death of deceased was nothing unusual, as such tumours almost always grew again after being excised.

Dr. Scott, of Enniscorthy, deposed that he made a *post mortem* examination of the remains of deceased after they had been exhumed; believes the deceased died from irritant poison.

The three medical witnesses on cross-examination gave the traverser a high character for kindness and correct conduct.

Dr. Thomas Geoghegan, professor in the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, proved that he devoted half the portion of the scalp which had been forwarded to him to a search of traces from arsenic; was quite satisfied from the arsenic discovered, as also from the symptoms described, that deceased was poisoned by arsenic. Mr. Dunn addressed the jury for the defence, and Mr. E. Johnstone replied. The jury acquitted the prisoner.

MOUNTPLEASANT SQUARE FOOT RACES—JULY 15.

Committee—H. R. Murray, Esq.; W. O. F. Dickey, Esq.; W. T. Corbett, Esq.; J. Osborne, Esq.; A. Lingard, Esq.; C. Murphy, Esq.; C. S. Gifford, Esq.; and H. Bailey, Esq.

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer—T. R. Brunskill, Esq.

Judge—W. Johnston Sargint, Esq. Starter—Mr. Keogh.

These sports came off on Saturday evening in Mountpleasant-square, and were most numerously and fashionably attended. The band of the 3rd Light Dragoons, under the direction of their bandmaster, Mr. Harry Hardy, were in attendance, and added much to the attraction of the evening. The different races were admirably contested, particularly the flat race of 150 yards, and the 1,000 yards race, both won by Mr. Fennelly, who has hitherto been so successful in carrying off these description of prizes. We must also notice the race of 250 yards, carried off in first-rate style by Mr. R. D. Barbor who allowed his competitors to take a considerable lead, but at the finish came out and passed them all with all ease. Great merit is due to the committee and Mr. Brunskill, the hon. secretary and treasurer, for their praiseworthy exertions in affording to the southern portion of the metropolis so pleasant an evening's amusement.

Small Boys' Race of 100 Yards—C. Handcock, first.

Flat Race of 150 Yards—R. Fennelly, first; W.R.C. Cowell, second.

Running High Jump—T. Kennedy, first; R. Carew, second.

Juvenile Race of 100 Yards—H. Godkin, first.

Flat Race of 250 Yards—R. D. Barbor, first; H. R. Murray, second.

Standing High Jump—R. Fennelly, first; J. Purdon, second.

Flat Race of 600 Yards (two prizes)—C. H. Murphy, first, R. G. LeClerc, second.

Running Long Jump—R. Fennelly first; H. R. Murray second.

Race of 1,000 yards (two prizes) R. Fennelly, first; R. D. Bardor, se.

Sack conRace of 60 Yards (twelve entries) R. Carew, first.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*From the Daily News City Article of Saturday Evening.*)

The Funds opened rather flattish, closing at a decline of about ⅛th per cent. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange there was a lack of business. The demand for money in Lombard-street was unusually active for a Saturday and the terms of the best bills 2¼ to 2½ per cent. At the Bank applications were to a fair extent.

(*From the Times' City Article.*)

The Funds opened without alteration, but the public manifested a continued disposition to take advantage of the fact of prices being as high as in the most secure and economical times, and some realizations were effected. About £20,000 in gold chiefly Russian, was taken to the Bank to-day. Further parcels are expected from St. Petersburgh.

LONDON AND BRIGHTON DIVIDEND.—The Directors have decided upon recommending the payment of a dividend for the half year ending 30th June last of £2 10s. per cent, on the consolidated stock of the company.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.—JULY 18.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money and Account ... ... 95 ¼ ⅛

New Threes ... ... 95 ¼ ⅛

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money ... 95¼ ⅛

Account ... 95 [illegible]

New Threes ... 95 [illegible]

Exchequer Bills ... 27.

Caledonian, 83¼ 2¼; Great Western, 59¼ ¼; Great Western of Canada, 15¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 95¼; Leeds Northern, 27¼; Midland Stock, 105¼ ¼; South Eastern, 72 ¼; York and North Midland, 72¾ 3¼.

Consols have been very inactive all the morning at 95¼ to ⅛, declining for a few minutes to 95⅛, and are now 95¼ to ⅛. Shares are also inactive, and prices generally quoted lower but there is not the least feature worthy of notice. Canadian Shares dull; Trunks, 8¼ to ¾; Westerns, 15¼ to ¾; French Shares continue quite nominal under the influence of quotations from Paris; Lyons, 34½ to 5½

LONDON 2.15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols money and account, 95¼-⅛; New Threes 95¼-⅛.

CLOSING PRICES

Consols money ... 95¼ ⅛

New Threes ... 95¼ ⅛

CORK CORN MARKET, JULY 18.—White Wheat, 27s. 6d. Red Wheat, 24s. Barley, 12s. 3d. Oats, 12s. 3d. to 13s.

LONDON CORN MARKET, JULY 18.—Arrivals of foreign grain small, and a thin attendance. English—Supply only partly sold off at 1s. decline, and foreign no inquiry; holders not disposed to give way. Barley in better demand, at fully Friday's rates. Oats slow sale at Friday's prices. Norfolk flour finds buyers at 29s. with few sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JULY 18.—Sugar quiet. Coffee firm. Two cargoes reported sold, one of Santos, supposed to be 51s 6d, and one of Rio, 47s. to 48s. The market firm. Rice quiet. Saltpetre flat. Indigo sales [illegible] alone 54s. 3d.; Oats to December 54s. 3d.

[illegible] Beasts decline 2d. per 8lbs.; other stocks [illegible] Lambs, 23,380; Foreign, [illegible] Pigs, 320.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET.

Supply of Cattle at market larger than last Monday, and of sheep and lambs smaller. Owing to the extreme heat of the weather, the demand is slow for each kind, and prices lower for every article. Beasts, 5d. to 6½d. Mutton, 5½d. to 7d. per lb. Lambs, 20s. to 30s. each. 1,920 Cattle. 15,367 sheep and lambs at market.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

6,000 bales have been sold, including 1,000 on speculation and exportation. Market heavy, and barely supported Friday's prices.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Market opened very quiet without change. Sales to day probably about 6,000. Imports, 6,031. Previously, 4935.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN SHIPPING—S.S.E. fine; Skelton, Rio Grande; Propellor, S. Milford; Ringdove, St. Johns, N.B.; Henry Harbeck, New York; Acadian, Quebec, Cork; off Wm Printon; Harbour Grace went to Liverpool.

WIND AND WEATHER.

IRISH.—Belfast N.E., dull; Dundalk, S.W., dull; Newry, S.W., wet; Coleraine, S.W., wet; Londonderry, S.E., wet; Cork, S.E., fine; Queenstown N.N.E.; Waterford, N.W.; Limerick, W.N.W.; Kingstown, N.E.; Bray, E., fine.

ENGLISH.—Hull, S.S.E.; dull; Newcastle, S.W., dull; Sunderland, N.E., dull; Hartlepool, S.W., dull; Leeds, E.S., dull.

London—Weather hot and dry.

SCOTCH.—Ayr, N.W. dull; Dumfries, N., dull; Glasgow, N., dull; Greenock, S., rain; Irevine, N.; Kilmarnock, E., fine; Paisley, N.W., dull; Glasgow, N.E., fine; Stranrae, S., wet; Troon, N., breezey.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JULY 18.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per cent consols	94¼ ⅝
Ditto for new Account 10th August	94½
New 3 per cent Stock	94¾
Ditto for New Account 10th August	94¼ ⅝
Bank Stock	240½
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	
City Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 2d	88½
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Waterford and Limerick 4½ per cent of £500	100
Limerick and Ennis 5 per cent of £500	100
JOINT STOCK BANKS.	
Hibernian Bank	33
National Bank	60
Royal Bank of Ireland ...	22¾
STEAM.	
City of Dublin Steam Co. 50l. Shares, improved	95¼
Ditto Half Shares, ...	47½
Ditto shares of 1836 ...	45
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building	52 xd
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Consumers' Gas Co ...	8¼
MINES.	
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited)	3½
Mining Company of Ireland (Limited)	12½ xd
RAILWAYS.	
Cork and Bandon	11
Dublin and Wicklow ...	6½
Killarney Junction ...	13½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dublin and Wicklow six per cent. perpetual	12½
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual	9½
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual	100
Waterford and Limerick 6 per cent. redeemable	11

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED	THURS	FRID	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols	94⅞ ⅝	85⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95¼	95
Ditto Account	94⅞	95¼ ⅛	—	95¼ ⅛	95¼ ⅛	94⅞
3 per Cent. Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	94⅞	95 ¼	95⅛ ¼	95 ¼	95 94⅞	95¼
Ditto Account	94⅞ ⅝	95⅛	95⅛ ¼	95⅛ 95	95 94⅞	94⅞ ⅝
Bank Stock	240½	—	—	—	240½	—

The following are the speeches of Lord Derby and Lord Malmesbury at the great Conservative Banquet on Saturday evening:—

The Earl of Derby, who in rising to respond to the toast, was received with long and protracted cheering, the whole company rising *en masse*, said: I may indeed feel greatly obliged to you for the kind, gratifying, and cordial manner in which you have drunk the toast to the honor of my right honorable friend and myself, and for the acknowledgement and reception of the toast which has been proposed to you with so much eloquence and feeling by my noble friend (cheers). I am proud, indeed, upon this occasion, that we should receive, familiarised as I have been to your kindness and confidence, those striking marks of approval of those for whom, among whom, and with whom I have laboured to the best of my ability (loud cheers). The reception which we have met this evening is rather that which we might have expected by triumphant leaders flushed with recent success, and having attained for themselves and their supporters the prizes of position and parliamentary triumphs; but you have conferred these honours and these distinctions upon us, not at the moment of success, but at the moment of parliamentary failure (cheers). But, for a time at least, deprived of that power, and of all power and all influence except that which must be exercised in every country by such a party so enlightened, so united so determined, and so resolute as that which I have now the honor of addressing (cheers.) My lords and gentlemen—The time of retirement from office is one which at all times carries with it a certain amount of disappointment and discouragement. Those who have, from seeing their friends in office, entertained, and most naturally so, strong expectations either personal or political for themselves or for their friends, have in many cases seen their hopes cast to the ground, and the reasonable expectations disappointed. I will not go so far as to adopt the usual statement which has been made with respect to every appointment that is made, but this I will say, from painful knowledge, that for every personal favour which it is in the power of a Minister to confer, for every friend whom he has the power of obliging, he must disappoint at least ten or twenty others. No Minister, however powerful, and still more one who has not the absolute command of a majority of the House of Commons, can carry out to the full amount of his wishes, or his more valued supporters, every object which they have at heart, or to the full extent which they could wish. But my lords and gentlemen, although we are defeated, I am happy to think that we are not disgraced (great cheers); and if I have rightly appreciated the tone of character of this meeting, not only are we not disgraced, but we are not discouraged, or disheartened (cheers). We have before us a great and noble cause; we have a united party, we have a gallant band of friends, banded together by ties of constitutional association, and personal feeling, and we have above all a Sovereign who never stepping out of her constitutional position will ever be disposed to regard with confidence any Minister who has the honour of serving her, if she believes that it is his wish and endeavour to serve her faithfully and well (cheers). I will take the opportunity of adverting for a single moment to the mark of Her Majesty's gracious favour to which my noble friend has adverted. There was nothing in that mark of Her Majesty's favour which was so valuable in my eyes, as that it was conferred with a gracefuiness and favour which I can never forget. I stated just now that, though defeated, I believed that we were neither disgraced nor disheartened; that we have the satisfaction at all events of knowing, as far as the present government have gone, that not only our friends and our supporters, but, I believe, the present government, and the whole country also, have borne the highest testimony, not only to the principles, but to the practices of the late government [cheers]. If we speak of that which is the most pressing, and which occupies our most anxious cares—the position of the foreign affairs of this country—we are told by the Prime Minister who has succeeded us, that it will be the earnest endeavour of her Majesty's government to walk in the path which has been chalked out for them by us [great cheering]. If we advert to the efforts which we have made for the restoration of the great arm of this country—its navy—to a proper state of efficiency and of power, we are congratulated upon the part of our opponents upon the energy and ability displayed by my right hon. friend late at the head of the Admiralty (renewed cheers). If we speak of the army praise is equally bestowed upon my gallant friend lately connected with that department (cheers). If the question is what additions shall be made or ought to be made to the naval strength of the country, "We intend," say the present Government, "to act upon and even to go beyond the example which has been set us by our predecessors." (cheers). And upon one point connected with the navy I think that the present Government, in going beyond the example set by their predecessors, have established a very dangerous precedent. If we are asked with respect to the propriety of embodying the militia, or of adding to the number at present embodied, the answer is, on the part of the Government, that they intend to follow exactly the line which their predecessors adopted. If this harmony so happily exists between the late and the present Government, we are almost tempted to ask, "Why is it that we are sitting upon the left and not upon the right of the Speaker (cheers and laughter)?" My lords and gentlemen, we have submitted to a defeat in the House of Commons, which, whatever might be the merits of the question which was raised, at all events had this merit it was a vote which it was unnecessary to give any precise reasons for. But it was a vote which, in the minds my colleagues and myself, and I believe in the minds of every gentleman who hears me, rendered it absolutely impossible for us satisfactorily or honourably to endeavour to carry on the business of the country (cheers.) We had recently appealed to the country, and the result of that appeal, although it added to our strength, was not sufficient to give us a majority of the House of Commons. Acting, therefore, on the constitutional principle, we felt it to be our duty to resign our offices. But I greatly doubt, when the combination of the new Ministry is considered, if we had followed the example of our predecessors, and declined to give any reason for the vote, had made the proposition that the Ministry, as at present constituted, did not enjoy the confidence of the country, I doubt, I say, whether we could not have carried against them a similar vote to that which they succeeded in carrying against us [cheers]. If you ask me why that course was not taken, I answer at once that that was a course which would have borne the appearance of faction. It was a course which would have so closely resembled that which was adopted with respect to us, and which we condemned in others [cheers.] We, therefore, bowed to the verdict of the House of Commons. Now, if you will listen to my humble advice as you have done on former occasions, I exhort you to [illegible] the country [illegible] It is not our act [illegible] the country, but it is our part carefully to watch the conduct of the present motley Administration [cheers.] Upon the other hand if we see the more Conservative portion of the present Cabinet following out the views of those who have preceded them and disposed to resist the unreasonable demands of their followers, it is not for us to join in supporting opinions which are opposed to those which we hold, but, forgetful of all personal considerations to maintain and uphold whatever there may be of the Conservative element in the ranks of our opponents (loud cheers.) It is impossible for me, speaking at this critical period of our history, not to advert in a few words to the circumstances in which we find the country, at the moment when the late Government left office. And if there was any other considerations which would induce me to reccommend to you a careful abstinence from vexatious opposition, it would be found in the fact that at no time in my memory has this country been placed in a position of greathr difficulty, of greater anxiety, or of greater uncertainty with respect to the future, than at the present (cheers). It was the desire of my colleagues and myself, to maintain as between the contending parties engaged in the war the most strict and impartial neutrality—not allowing any personal feeling or consideration to weigh with the opinions and advice which we thought it our duty to express. We were most careful that no personal feelings, nor personal sympathies, should in the slightest degree influence our public conduct. And I believe, at length, this amount of justice has been done to my noble friend lately at the head of foreign affairs (great and repeated cheering), than whom no man has been more rancorously or more industriously defamed. The correspondence which has been laid before the country has shown the labour and anxiety which he displayed on the subject; and those who had not hesitated in condemning have since excused that conduct by saying that if these papers had been laid before Parliament sooner, it would have made a difference in their opinion (a laugh). We have the satisfaction of knowing that in the minds of English statesmen of all parties, and in the minds of foreigners, the production of these papers have proved how determined we were to maintain the strictest and most impartial neutrality (cheers). If we tendered in vain our exhortations and our entreaties, it was not for want of earnestness or of impartiality that they failed in preventing the two parties, both previously determined on war, from taking that last and most fatal step (cheers). That war has for the moment terminated, and every friend of humanity must rejoice in the cessation of the effusion of those torrents of human blood which have been poured fourth so profusely and so recklessly at Magenta, at Solferino, and other places in Italy. It is too early to speak to you of the exact conditions of this truce for peace. But I confess to you, that from the information we are at present in posession of, I look to the state of affairs arising out of the peace as more critical and more dangerous than anything which existed before, (cheers.) In my opinion that war was commenced upon insufficient grounds, and without sufficient cause. For of all those purposes which were put forward to justify the war, there is not one which has been supported, or which has been attained by the struggle which has taken place; there are several which are placed in positions of greater jeopardy than they stood before, or could have stood, had it not been for this war. We, who admire Continental Government—we, who in common with the true friends of liberty, look with feeling of the most earnest admiration upon the example of the kingdom of Sardinia struggling into a state of constitutional freedom, resisting the excesses of despotism on the one hand, and of unlimited license in the others, saw with joy that its Government was not content with the enjoyment of its own liberties and its own constitution—were not satisfied with making that constitution by its effects upon their happiness and domestic comforts, an example which the rest of Italy and the other nations might copy; we saw them, I say with regret, depart from that constitutional course endeavouring to excite animosity and dark intrigue and machination among other people, and raise armies which were ruinous to their finances and which have proved to be destructive to their own comfort. I foresaw that in inviting the co-operation of a powerful neighbour against another nation, they were in effect bringing down upon themselves, as well as upon the rest of Italy, the most serious dangers, and the most unfortunate of calamities. And, what I ask you, has been the result of this effusion of the blood of 100,000 men—for not less than that number have been put *hors de combat* in the course of this campaign—what was the plea? The presence of the foreigner in Italy, the real government of the Papal States, the discontent and dissatisfaction of the inhabitants, and the necessity of liberating them from a foreign yoke and leaving them free to chose their own form of goveenment. At the expiration of this struggle what are the terms upon which, as far as we know, this peace has been made, and what are the advantages which have been gained to the freedom of Italy by all this carnage? The constitution of Sardinia itself has been suspended—I hope only during the continuance of the struggle. The Milanese, the possession of which was recognised by the Emperor Napoleon as the just patrimony of Austria, as long as she contented herself within her own limits, Austria has renounced. Has Milan the choice of a Government? No! But all is settled; France accepts from Austria the gift of that very territorial which she contended belonged to Austria, of her supporter. But what more? I cannot say that the Italian nation had cause to complain of the Government under which they were placed; but if the freedom of Italy was desired, what would have been the course of Sardinia? That country has annexed, with the consent of her powerful supporters, Lombardy. With what satisfaction to the inhabitants of Lombardy and even of Piedmont remains yet to be seen. She has sought to annex Modena, Parma, and Tuscany, but she has had a veto put upon this ambitious project which she entertained and the result of all her efforts and all her machinations has been this—that Tuscany, Modena, and I hope Parma are by the authority of the foreigner, and I hope on the part of Piedmont itself to be restored to their former position (cheers). What has been the improvement in the Government of the Papal States? Is it not none? But we are told there is to be an Italian Confederation of all the states under their former rulers, including Venetia, to be subject to the presidency—the honorary presidency of the sovereign Pontiff of the Roman States. These are the results to the promised liberty of Italy, from the carnage which unfortunately has taken place. Do not understand me to be pronouncing any opinion. It would be premature to do so with respect to the probable effect of this. But one result I think I can say is inevitable, which is that those friends of liberty, whether of liberty in excess or in moderation, but more especially those friends of extreme liberty, whose hopes and expectations have been excited by the interference of France and Sardinia, will be doubly disappointed at the failure which has taken place. Far better would it have been to have held out no hopes at all, than by foreign intervention to have encouraged and excited those hopes and then to have dashed the cup to the ground, from the lips of a sensitive people, with all the possible consequences of that disappointment. I rejoice that the war, under any circumstances, has been stopped where it has been. I give the Emperor of the French the highest credit for the various motives of humanity and policy which dictated the course he has taken in thus putting an end to the horrors of war, because I believe that a very little more, and the conflagration would have extended over the whole of Europe, and it is impossible to say at what time the termination of this war would then have taken place (hear, hear) But I say that it is a position of affairs which gives room for serious thought and anxious consideration for this country. The passions of men throughout Europe have been excited. Great armaments have been brought together. The military power of France which has ever been so great, but which for a time appeared to have been lulled to sleep, and given way to feelings of peace—this military power has been again called forth, and the sudden cessation of the war has not permitted the passions which have been so excited to be satisfied [hear]. France has now not only a powerful army, but she is continuing to increase its efficiency, and to equip most powerful and most threatening fleets, and which are by no means necessary for purposes of self defence. France may safely rely upon her army for her defence, but her powerful fleets must be to the other nations of the world an object, not of self-defence, but of aggression. I believe sincerely that the Emperor of the French is desirous of maintaining friendly relations with this country, and I earnestly hope they may be maintained. But I say those friendly relations will be imperilled, and those desires neutralized however much we may wish to remain on good terms with France, if, on account of any alteration of feeling on his own part or on that of his country we are obliged to exert ourselves to keep our navy in that state of complete preparation which is essential to the very existence of the country (hear, hear.) I say we desire to remain at peace, and that desire I am sure, is shared in by the present Government; but the position of France at this moment, with her powerful army, with a large and increasing navy, and the military spirit and excitement awakened in the people, whatever may be the personal objects and wishes of the Emperor, this state must disturb the friendly relations which should exist between us, and may lead to a war which must be seriously injurious to the happiness of all classes of the people of this country (hear). I look with anxiety but with confidence to my coutrymen that they will not suffer this or any other government to slacken in those efforts which are imperatively necessary to place this country on a footing of perfect security (hear, hear). However much I may trust in the good feeling, the good wishes, and the the good policy of the Emperor of the French, I echo the good sentiment which was uttered the other night by my illustrious and venerable friend Lord Lyndhurst, that whatever confidence I may have in others, I will not consent to be dependent for the safety, the honour, and the interests of this country on the good will or forbearance of France, or of any other country in the world, [loud and prolonged cheering]. Gentlemen, earnestly desirous, as I am for the preservation of peace, I am satisfied that you [illegible] that it is the duty of this country to be [illegible] prepared for the [illegible] of self-defence [illegible] the country of the best [illegible] to strengthen and improve the defences of the country [cheers]. I am certain of this, that whatever demands may be made, that whatever sacrifices may be called for, by whomsoever, or by whatsoever Government these sacrifices may be called for, or those demands may be made, they will be cheerfully and readily assented to at all events by those who hope to be the great Conservative party of this country (cheers). One word more before I sit down. Remember that if measures may be carried through the House of Commons there is a countervailing power in the House of Lords which may arrest their progress, and even prevent their consummation. But recollect also that it is not safe nor wise to trust too much to the continued opposition between the two branches of the Legislature, and if you really desire that Conservative principles should be firmly maintained and efficiently supported in this country, it is in the House of Commons, and not in the House of Lords that you must struggle to support them (cheers) How are we then to obtain for your principles and opinions that predominance which you all desire? The present is a most appropriate moment for recalling to your recollection the fact that in a few days more the preparations for the registrations will be commenced (cheers). I might be able to point out to you by name a number of seats which, at the last election, were lost by previous apathy and neglect on your part which would have been sufficient to have received the decision of the House of Commons, and to have retained my colleagues and myself in power to the present time. Let us profit by the experience of the past (cheers). Remember the advice formerly given by an eminent statesman respecting the duty of registration, and that advice was never more required to have its due weight and its due power more than at the present time. I do entreat of you, if you really value those Conservative principles for which you have contended, not to be satisfied with your individual votes in the House of Commons, not to be satisfied with manifestations like the present, however gratifying they may be, of the Conservative principles of the country, but devote yourselves heart and soul to that by which alone you can secure that influence which you ought to possess, and obtain that the representation of the Conservative principles which I know largely exists throughout the country; but which, in consequence of the apathy and discouragement of the Conservatives party has not been realised (cheers.) In my own name, for I will not presume to speak for my right hon. friend, for whose able management of the House of Commons I am greatly indebted (loud cheers), allow me to thank you for the kind and flattering manner in which you have received the mention of my name, and for having invited me to this noble entertainment; and permit me to express my fervent hope that this great party whom I have now the honour of addressing, will long remain united among themselves, and that, cordially supported and assisted by the leaders of their choice, they will combine to maintain the honour and dignity of the Crown, and tend to advance the greatness and the prosperity of this country. The noble lord resumed his seat amidst loud and continued cheers.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said, if he had been even for a moment annoyed by those attacks to which his noble friend had alluded—attacks which had been made upon him, accusing him of sacrificing the dignity and honour of the Crown and the country—all these feelings must have passed away, when he stood and beheld the compliments which had just been paid him. At a late hour they wouldnot expect aspeech upon foreign affairs. They had had, as the heard, from the noble chairman, the toast of the evening, and they would not wish him to protract what he had to say so far as to make it the toast of the morning (laugh). But he should be ungrateful to the assembly to which he stood if he did not say a fewwords on what had passed with regard to foreign affairs, and on the present crisis (hear). He had seen within the last two days, in a journal which notoriously echoed the thoughts and opinions of the Prime Minister of this country, and also of the feelings and opinions of the French Government—which was acknowledged to be inspired by the two powers he had mentioned—he had seen in that journal an article addressed to the national pride and those high feeling which all Englishmen cherished. That article asserted that this country is degraded by being, as his honourable friend said shelved in the recent arrangement for peace—that England was become a power of secondary importance because of the foreign policy of the last government, and because the English Ministers had not been consulted, and England had had nothing to do with that peace. Now he congratulated himself as the Minister lately responsible for the conduct of foreign affairs, and he congratulated them that the Ministers of England had nothing to do with that act (cheers), and that it was without mistake the sole act of the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria. What would have been the position of the country now, if they had taken part in that war? They ought, said the noble viscount who inspired the journal he had referred to, to have taken an active part in the emancipation of Italy, and not left France to struggle alone. If they had done so, the participation must have been confined to the sea, and how would their fleets have been employed? Why, they would have been alongside of the French ships, bombarding Venice, and destroying its marble palaces, and the treasures they contained, and for every dozen of Italians they killed they might perhaps kill one Austrian (hear, hear). Then would have come this extraordinary peace. Did they suppose they would have been consulted any more than the King of Sardinia, who, as far as he knew, was unconscious both of the armistice and of the peace maintained the neutrality or [illegible] position he had described, had been expelled from office. But although its foreign policy had been condemned, they had been assured by the Prime Minister that he would follow in the course they had chalked out. He hoped the House of Commons would carefully watch the foreign policy for the remainder of the session. There was neutrality in peace as well neutrality in war. It would require the utmost vigilance to see that that neutrality was held to in case of a congress being held. He looked with great apprehension to a congress. He approached the propostion of a congress with considerable diffidence when it was even a question of saving mankind from torrents of blood (hear). They had had conferences to settle the internal affairs and carry into effect reform bills in distant states with which they had nothing to do; they had arranged a reform bill for the Moldavians and Wallachians, and now nothing but the wreck of the arrangements made by that conference remained. Let them avoid taking reform bills to the States of Italy (cheers). They were Roman Catholic nations. Their ways were not our ways, and the more we interfered with subjects that interested other nations only, and do not concern us, the more likely we should be to involve ourselves in difficulties (cheers). The noble lord in conclusion expressed his gratitude to two of his late colleagues, especially for the assistance they had rendered him. He meant the right honourable gentlemen who presided over the department, which, more than any other, was connected with the Foreign Office—the Admiralty. No servant of the Crown had served more ably and faithfully than Mr. Corry, the Secretary to the Admiralty. The other gentleman was one whose eloquence they had often admired, and whose honourable character he knew they loved, Mr. Seymour Fitzgeald (cheers).

DUBLIN MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.

The half-yearly general meeting of the above institution was held last evening in the theatre of the institute to receive the audited statement of accounts for the past half-year, ended the 30th June, 1859, and also to consider proposed alteration of rules.

Mr John M'Vey in the chair.

The secretary read the audited statement of accounts for the past half year, which shewed that the entire income, including £21 17s. 8d. in hands, on the 1st January, 1859, amounted to £384 16s. 1d. The amount expended by the board during that period, amounted to £266 18s. 6d., leaving a balance in treasurers hands on the 30th June, 1859, of £105 13s. 8d., and in secretary's hands of £10 3s. 11d.; total £115 17s. 7d. The total amount of liabilities up to 30th June, including a half years rent, to March, 1859, amounted to £36 16s. 4d.; leaving a balance in favor of institute of £17 1s. 3d.

Mr. John Burke moved that the statement of accounts be adopted by the meeting, and he observed that it was most satisfactory to those interested in the welfare of the institution to see its affairs in a prosperous condition. He felt very great pleasure in proposing the adoption of the report.

The motion having been seconded, was put from the chair and adopted.

Mr. Campion, who seems to take an interest in the half yearly meetings at the Mechanic's Institute, was present, and addressed the meeting for a considerable time, in reference to the statements of accounts. He repeatedly and energetically called to order several gentlemen on the platform, who dissented from the views Mr. Campion persisted in expressing, and he replied to all the points on which they sought to prevent him from speaking, and did not desist until he had finished his oration, in the course of which he alluded to the affair at D'Olier-street, the Rathdown Union, &c., points which those present seemed to understand, and fully appreciate. At the close of his observations, Mr. Campion was loudly applauded.

A resolution was then submitted to the meeting that the committee for transacting the affairs of the Institute should consist of five members, and not of seven, as originally set out in the rules. A very noisy debate ensued, which ended in a division of the meeting, the result of which was to reject the resolution. The result was hailed with loud applause.

The meeting soon after adjourned.

ELECTION PETITIONS.—List of Irish Election Petitions, 1859 (Sess. 2) in the order in which Select Committees thereon will be appointed by the General Committee of Elections. Limerick—James Spaight, Wednesday, July 27. Roscommon—Denis O'Connor and Patrick Graham. Newry—Robert Dempster and T. Cardwell. King's County—D. Hume and John P. Cassidy. Carlow (2)—Henry Carey and Thomas Harris Carroll. Dundalk—Patrick Dowdall and Mathew Moore Graham. Clare—Nicholas Butler and John Barrymore Macnamara. Athlone—(Bank Receipt)—Robert Preston Bayley. Ditto—James William Fair. Reports on the recognizances to the following Election Petitions have not as yet been made. Athlone (2.)—William Wallace, Lawrence Kelly, and Thomas Gill.

The Rev. Alexander Leeper very thankfully acknowledges the receipt of one hundred pounds from S. C. E., in aid of the funds of the Church Education Society for Ireland.

The harvest will commence in Essex on Monday next. Oats have been already cut.

Foreign Intelligence

THE NEGOTIATIONS AT VILLAFRANCA.

VERONA, JULY 13.—The diplomatic world (writes the correspondent of the *Independence Belge*) is persuaded that there are some secret combinations between the Emperor of the French and Francis Joseph. I can neither deny nor affirm such rumours, but what is certain is that for the last two days the Emperor has appeared to be absorbed in thought. He had received numerous despatches from Germany, and it was clearly seen that some secret working was going on in his mind.

Among the attendants of the Emperor, and at head-quarters, there was an expectation of some bold move upon Verona, when upon leaving table, about seven in the evening, the Emperor sent for General Fleury. "My dear general," he said to him, in the presence of the King of Sardinia, who looked very anxious, but who, nevertheless, shortly after, approved, with a wave of the hand and a nod, the Emperor's words, "I want at this moment a military diplomatist. I want a man who is mild, conciliatory, and amiable. I have thought of you. Here is letter I am now addressing to the Emperor of Austria; you will take it to Verona. Read it; make yourself master of its tendency. I ask a truce; it is necessary that the Emperor Joseph should accept it. I depend on your intelligence to develop the ideas the germs of which are in this letter."

Thereupon he gave him a few explanations, which received the king of Piedmont's aproval. The general took a carriage, and accompanied by M. Verriere, his aide-de-camp, set out for Verona. Although the distance was great, the difficulties in getting to the outposts were extreme. General Fleury did not enter Verona till half-past ten at night. The Emperor of Austria was in bed, and sound asleep, but when it was mentioned to his aide-de-camp on duty that General Fleury had brought a letter from the Emperor of the French, they woke up the Emperor. He dressed in haste, and then General Fleury was introduced. On reading Napoleon's letter, surprise and emotion were depicted on his Majesty's countenance.

"Your communication is a very serious one," said he "and I require reflection. Remain here till to-morrow morning; by eight o'clock I will give you the answer." "I am at your Majesty's orders;" replied General Fleury; "nevertheless, I crave permission to submit a few matters for your consideration, which will explain to your Majesty the step taken by the Emperor." General Fleury now entered at length on the reasons which should induce the Emperor Francis Joseph to accept the proposition made to him; the proximity of the two armies rendering a conflict imminent; the mediation that would arrive too late; and the formidable attack preparing against Venice. The "considerations you hold out to me are weighty," replied Francis Joseph; I will think of them, and to-morrow morning you shall have my answer." He ordered his grand equerry to vacate his apartment for General Fleury. At eight o'clock the general was introduced; the Emperor of Austria had another long conversation with him, and finally handed the answer. Three hours later the general had returned and was with the Emperor.

Owing to these communications, an interview took place between Marshal Vaillant and General Hess.

But the Emperor Napoleon had resolved upon his course. He thought that a Congress would occasion delays, and that the bases of peace once fixed between the two Sovereigns, all would be easy. It was the interest of both to make it. Napoleon's argument is this:—"We are overrun by the revolution. I do not wish it any more than you do. We both wish to maintain the pontifical authority, for we are both Catholics; let us come to an understanding." The Emperor of Austria has comprehended the full range of the imperial ideas. He thoroughly identified himself with them, and I believe that the most complete understanding now prevails between the two sovereigns.

COUNT D'AZEGLIO.

Massimo Japparelli d'Azeglio, President of the Ministerial Council and Secretary of State to the King of Sardinia, is a man of rare and extraordinary ability, who may be said to succeed in everything he undertakes. His father filled the post of Sardinian Ambassador at the Court of Rome, and the residence of Massimo in that capital gave him the opportunity of cultivating his strongly developed tastes for painting, poetry, and music. The versatility of his talent may be inferred from the following anecdote:—While still quite a lad he employed his leisure in writing a lyric drama, which, by way of experiment, he determined to set to music. Having succeeded in satisfying himself to a far greater extent than he anticipated, he was anxious to witness to the effect of his double labour upon the public, and determined to exhibit it upon the stage. He accordingly painted suitable scenes, and on the day of representation the persevering youth, who had already received the compliments of his private friends upon his efforts as poet, composer and painter, took his place as first volinist, directed the orchestra in person, and shortly after, laying down his instrument, appeared upon the stage and took the principle part for the tenor voice.—The authority from whom we quote declares that he succeeded admirably in each and all of these miscella[illegible] return of his father to Piedmont filial obedience compelled Massimo to enter the army. The military profession being, however, somewhat repugnant to his inclinations, he succeed in overcoming the scruples of his family, and returned to Rome to study as an artist. Here, in the course of eight years, he achieved the reputation of the first modern landscape painter of Italy. From Rome he went to Milan, where he became acquainted with the celebrated Alessandro Manzoni, whose daughter he married. Intercourse with his intellectual father-in-law developed the literary powers of Azeglio and he produced an historical romance, "Ettore Fieramosca," which gave him a place in the world of letters only inferior to that of Manzoni. Its fervent patriotism and many allusions to the galling rule of Austria in Italy at once rendered him the object of admiration to the Liberal party, and of suspicion to the police. He could not remain in Lombardy, nor was Piedmont a safe country for him, notwithstanding that the King was known to entertain views similar to those he had expressed in his book. He settled in Tuscany for the next ten years, his pen remaining idle while he employed his pencil with undiminished success. At the end of that period he brought out another most spirited national romance, "Niccolo dei Lapi," and soon afterwards, at the beginning of 1846, his most celebrated pamphlet, "Degli Ultimi Casi de Romagna." The vigorous picture drawn in this small work of the corruptions prevalent in the Roman States, with which his long residence has rendered him familiar, made the most profound impression upon the Pope, Gregory XVI, the rulers of the other Italian States, and, indeed, upon every class throughout the Peninsula. His political opinions, as expressed in the *Casi*, may be designated as those of the school of Cesare Balbo, which received a vast accession of strength by the addition of the talented and practical Azeglio. A man of action, known not only by reputation, but personally, throughout almost the whole length and breadth of Italy, acquainted with the peculiar condition of all the States which he successively visited and inhabited for longer or shorter periods—endowed with high personal and moral courage, no one could be better adapted than he to effect the amalgamation of the various elements existing amongst patriotic and true-hearted men who were seeking by various means and in different places to improve the condition of their common country. After the publication of his pamphlet, but few spots of Italian soil remained upon which he could dwell in safety. Residence in Lombardo-Venetia was refused him; he was expelled from Tuscany; the gates of Rome were naturally closed against him; ingress to Naples was forbidden with the most inexorable policy to all Liberals. No retreat, therefore, remained but Piedmont, nor could he elsewhere hope to find circulation for his book. Here it was more than tolerated. Besides being offered for sale publicly it was for some time to be seen on the tables of the halls of public assembly. But this could not long continue, in consequence of the seizure of the book by Rome. Even in Piedmont its circulation became difficult without, however, being subject to the interference of the police as in the rest of Italy. Pius IX., while still Cardinal Mastai, is said to have thoroughly acquainted himself with its contents, and, on becoming Pope, appeared resolved to profit by its warnings. He was, however, destined to exemplify that the Papal office is unsusceptible of improvement, and must be got rid of to be rendered harmless—a truth to which both Azeglio and his father-in-law seemed to be as insensible as the French Emperor's present policy now induces him to appear. Manzoni once greatly surprised a French diplomatist by insisting in private conversation that everything in Italy depended upon upholding the infallibility of the Pope. In his writings, of the period to which we are referring, Azeglio seems to have advocated similar views; but from his more recent productions we are inclined to believe that his sentiments are greatly modified, and that he would now be content to see the Pope a superior bishop and nothing more. We have little doubt that the Austro-Franca arrangement, which makes the Pope Honorary President of an Italian Confederation, will now be as distasteful as it would have been grateful to him earlier in life. By this time he must have learned that it can be little for honour and prosperity of Italy in general, and Piedmont in particular, to be presided over by a clerical government. The struggles of Victor Emmanuel to maintain his tolerant rule as a constitutional sovereign in spite of priestcraft, in which struggles Azeglio, as his minister, has taken so large a share, must have practically proved to him that no greater enemy to Italy and Italians can exist than the Papacy, unless, indeed, it be that Emperor who has just put an end to the war by making Italy the triple slave of the Pope, Austria, and France. Most strange does it appear to Protestant lookers-on, who can distinctly trace many of the evils most loudly complained of by the Italians to the dominant religion of the country, that some of the most intelligent and powerful Italian political writers should be blind to the enslaving and degrading consequences of Roman Catholic priestcraft with its inevitably retrogressive tendencies. The extension of the secular rule of the Pope over the whole Peninsula, as now spoken of was the ardent desire of the patriotic Gioberti. He enthusiastically supported Papal supremacy and expressed the most confident belief that it was [illegible] through the Pope and the influence of the Catholic [illegible]

ligion that it ly could be restored to power and happiness. This we had hoped was a delusion, which the events of the past ten years had almost sufficed to dissipate; but if Europe ratifies the agreement so unceremoniously made on Monday morning at Villafranca, another ten years may have to elapse before the principle on which it is founded is finally abandoned as false.

In 1848 Azeglio joined the Roman volunteers, and was foremost among the brave defenders of Vicenza. He was shortly after elected deputy to the Turin Parliament, and in 1849 became President of the Cabinet. As a politician he has ever acted with the most unswerving honour, boldness, and independence. His post, and that of his colleagues, has been one of no small difficulty, owing to the opposition made by the priestly party to the progressive policy upon which the King and his councellors have been disposed to act. During the present war the Chevalier d'Azeglio has been appointed Commissary Extraordinary of Victor Emmanuel at Florence, and, more recently, Military General and Commissioner Extraordinary for the Roman States. His career has always been marked by noble disinterestedness, and Italy very justly assigns him a foremost place among the most honoured and consistent patriots.

THE INSURRECTION OF THE SWISS AT NAPLES.

The following letter from Naples, dated the 9th inst., furnishes some interesting details:—

"When Switzerland in 1849, executing the new federal laws, broke off her engagements with the late King Ferdinand, the King declared that he would, notwithstanding, keep his, and that in spite of the Confederation, he would retain the Swiss in his service, and enrol others. And, in point of fact, enrolments continued either in the cantons or on the frontiers, and increased every day. The unhappy men who enlisted did so, then, in spite of the law of their country, and on the faith of treaties which *de facto* were abolished. One of the conditions of these treaties was that they should bear the name and insignia of Swiss troops; and the men, though disobeying the laws of their country by proceeding to Naples, were anxious to retain their national flags and insignia. When, therefore, the other day, they heard that their insignia and their flags were to be taken away and those of Naples substituted, they manifested profound discontent. In addition to the affair of the flags, it must be stated that dissension existed among the Swiss with regard to the war, and that, besides, the Swiss felt great dissatisfaction at a considerable number of Tyrolese having lately been enrolled in their ranks. On the morning of the 6th a number of men of the 4th Swiss Regiment quarrelled among themselves, and called each other French and Austrians; and when the flags were taken away many of them refused to recognise the new ones presented. Their exasperation having risen to a great height they attacked each other with muskets and swords, and inflicted wounds mortally. A number of men with arms and baggage left the fort of Carmins, and hastened to the barracks of the Santi Apostoli and Santo Polito, where, not without a fire of musketry, they obtained some reinforcements. They then went to the railings of the Palace of Capo di Monte, crying "Long live the King!" and Switzerland for ever! The King caused them to be asked what they wanted, and they answered 'Either let our flags be restored, or let us leave!' On this, the King ordered them to go to the Campo Martio, and to wait till the next day, promising that he would satisfy their demand. The soldiers went up to the Capo Martio, and passed the night there. It is said that in the course of the night they committed some deplorable excesses, but the allegation requires confirmation. The next morning General Soury, formerly Colonel of the 2nd Swiss Regiment, told the mutineers that the King would allow them to leave, but that they must lay down their arms. They replied that they would only do so in the port, near the steamers which should be employed to take them away. General Soury returned to Cape di Monti, and came back with the order to fire on them with grape if they would not surrender. Two canons were brought out and pointed at them, and the Cammpo Martio was occupied by the King's troops, and even—horrible to relate—by some Swiss. The 13th battalion of Riflemen and a battalion of the 20th Regiment were chosen for the sanguinary execution contemplated. The cannon fired four times on the rebels; the troops, even the swiss, fired their muskets, and then charged with the bayonet; and the insurgents were killed or subjugated. I have two reports relative to this horrible affair—one by a swiss officer, that 25 men were killed and 50 wounded; the other (but God grant that it may be an exaggeration), that the killed were 150 and the wounded 250. A considerable number of insurgents escaped from the massacre, and took the road to Rome. But they will no doubt, be captured, as troops have been sent after them. A hundred prisoners have been taken, and expect to be shot."

A postscript to the letter says—

"Alarmed at the menacing turn which things have taken, the King has ordered that all the Swiss who will not take an oath to the flag of Naples shall be sent to their own country. The Swiss are leaving in great numbers; they are effecting a veritable evacuation."

WAR INCIDENTS.

THE "TURCOS."—These desperate Africans (says an Italian letter) continue to excit not unmingled with apprehension—of the districts they pass through. They are not very desirable persons to meet on a lonely road, especially of a dark night. There is something decidedly "uncanny" about them. They remind one of wild animals trained by some bold hunter to pull down his game, but from whom his own flocks and herds are not altogether safe. When met with in straggling parties and without their officers, it is wisest to have as little to say to them as possible. They are not remarkable for respecting anything except their officers and the heavy bamboos with which these are usually provided. They are not subjected to the same code of punishments as the French soldiers, but when they offend the officers cudgel them soundly. One may suppose that the officers of Turcos are selected with an especial regard to their intimidating qualities, most of them whom I have seen being powerful men of most determined aspect, likely to daunt the negroes, Arabs, and other African varieties under their command. The French tell me that the Turcos are first-rate soldiers when opposed to rifles and bayonets, but that the fire of artillery cows them. Hitherto it has been found impossible to make them give quarter; they never take prisoners; all that they overcome they kill. It may be very strongly questioned whether it be justifiable to use such savages in a civilised European contest. Frenchmen, however, who have been through this campaign from its beginning, tell me that some of Croats are nearly as merciless, if once they get out of sight of their officers.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN RUSSIA.—A letter from St. Petersburg, of June 27, states that the market town of Twer, situated on the Volga, ninety-six miles north west of Moscow, was almost destroyed by a fearful fire which broke out shortly after midnight, on the 19th ultimo, and burned with great violence for two days, at the expiration of which time the grain magazines were still in flames, and corn to the value of a million of silver roubles had been consumed. The high *facade* of the Market Hall was burned down, and in the interior of the building the fire had destroyed 107 shops, besides which 207 shops adjoining, with their contents, and many hotels and private houses, had become a prey to the flames. The heat had been excessive for about a month previous to the outbreak, the thermometer having marked a range of from 24 to 30 degrees Reaumur. The town has frequently been devastated by fire and plague.

MURDER IN THE EAST.—A letter from Broussa, dated June 22, in the *Presse d'Orient*, says:—A frightful crime has been perpetrated at Dere Keni, a village situated at about ten hours' journey from this place, and near Jeni Chehir. A Frenchman, M. Lamamy, of the house of Lamamy and Pelletier, fancy wood manufacturers, Paris, has just been assassinated by a band of robbers. M. Lamamy took journeys from time to time in the Levant, for the purchase of woods suited to the manufacture his firm carried on. This year he pitched his tent near the village of Dere Keni, in a rather keep ravine, where he engaged in a search for the roots of the walnut tree. He had with him three men—a Hungarian, a Frenchman, and a Greek. On Friday last, a little before dawn, a dozen brigands, armed with knives, broke in upon the little encampment, and before any resistance was possible, they stabbed M. Lamamy mortally, in the breast. The assassins then fell upon his companions, whom they severely wounded and bound, subjecting them, moreover, to the worst treatment. The Frenchman was put to the torture to compel him to divulge where the money of the victim was concealed, and he was forced to give up to them the sum of 8,000 francs belonging to the unfortunate Lamamy. Two of the wounded men were able to drag themselves as far as Jeni Chehir, where they gave information to the Caimacam what had occurred. That functionary immediately took steps to apprehend the murderers, and secure the baggage at the encampments, as well as to succour the wounded men. Within two days eight of the assassins were arrested and recognised; their clothes were stained with blood. This morning they arrived here, where they will be subjected to exemplary punishment. The Caimacam of Jeni Chehir, who knew M. Lamamy well has displayed great activity and energy in the affair.

THE WORKHOUSE POPULATION.—There are 1,673 paupers in the house this week against 1,727 last week, and 1,919 in the corresponding week last year. In the infirmary 13 patients had died last week, and there now remained 482, of which 44 were fever cases, 20 itch, and 4 small pox. In the vagrant sheds there had been relieved during the week 274 destitute persons, being an increase of eight as compared with the last week, and of 21 as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

METROPOLITAN SALOON OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The victories of this company over their opponent, the London General Omnibus Company, have been tantamount to defeat. The arbitration now pending would, [illegible]

PEACE—THE POPE'S WINNINGS.

THERE are some people, who, whatever they do, always win. They are not a bit wiser, or better, or sharper than their neighbours, but somehow things always turn out in a way to suit them. The Pope is one of these persons. Whatever mistakes or weaknesses he may be guilty of—whatever may be contrived to injure or lessen him—whatever may be the danger that threatens him, he always comes out a winner. At the beginning of this year a tempest of rather startling blackness seemed hanging over his head. One of the first Catholic Powers in Europe—his own protector and ally—gave the world to understand that the Papal system of misgovernment was so intolerable that humanity could no longer put up with it. The chronic discontent which prevails in the Legations was being fanned into a flame by the example of Sardinia. At last war broke out, and the Austrians—the old chosen champions of the Papacy—were obliged to decamp. The Legations were left to themselves, and went through a mild form of revolution. Here was enough to have embarrassed and probably to have crushed any temporal government. But the Pope was as happy as possible under it. He took one active measure, for he sent his mercenaries to shoot down the wives and children and plunder the shops and houses of some of his subjects; but otherwise he kept very quiet, and waited patiently for the result. It is now the middle of July, and the dangers which have menaced him in May have quite passed away. He is at liberty to do as he pleases—he has all he ever had. But this is only the sort of luck which a lucky layman might have. It was reserved for the Pope to be far the greatest winner by the war—to be suddenly elevated to a position of irresponsible supremacy in Italy, which enthusiastic admirers of his government have dreamt of, but have rejected as an idle dream, and to remain completely master of the situation. The Pope was strong enough half a year ago, but the treaty of Villafranca has doubled his strength. Those who foresaw the triumph of Protestantism in the crusade of Louis Napoleon have been disagreeably undeceived. The crusade has ended in making the Man of Sin the recognised head of Italy.

Names signify nothing. It makes no matter whether the Pope is called President or Honorary President of the Italian Confederation, and it is only of secondary importance that he should be President at all. His gain is much more substantial than an empty decoration of this kind. His real triumph consists first in the display of strength which he has so successfully made; and secondly, in the facility with which henceforth he will make the resources of Italy subservient to the interests of Catholicism. Of all the causes which have brought about this treaty which consigns Italy one more to a reign of spiritual and military tyranny, much the most conspicuous and indisputable has been the action of the French clergy on the Emperor. They have made him feel that they gave him his crown and that they can take it away, and they have obliged him once more to proclaim himself the confederate of every system which has for its object to prevent the slightest expression of free thought. Success is always a source of new strength, and the clergy are now stronger than they were, by the mere fact that they have interfered, and that their interference has been successful; and for the future we do not see what is to prevent the Pope having entirely his own way in Italy. There will be a Confederation, of which the only free State will be Sardinia. Austria, protected by fortresses impregnable to an Italian army, will be at hand to carry out every wish of the head of the Catholic world. Tuscany will be, as before, the humble servant of Austria. And there will be no point at which the Papal territory will be exposed to the contaminating touch of freedom. Nothing has yet been said as to the future of Parma, but one of the first anxieties of Austria was to assure the faithful that Tuscany and Modena were to be placed under Governments that could be depended on, for Tuscany and Modena border on the States of the Church. Even in Sardinia, the immediate if not the permament issue of this miserable war will be to subvert the principles of religious if not of civil freedom. The two cannot indeed, be kept separate, and if there is a Catholic reaction and a Catholic triumph in Piedmont, the doors of the Sardinian Chambers will soon be closed, even in times of peace. The fortunes of liberty in Piedmont have always hung suspended on a very narrow thread. It was only by his own personal influence, by his European reputation, by the staunch friendship of the king, and by constant appeals to the patriotism of the Chambers, that Count Cavour could resist the pressure which the clerical party, and that of the old aristocracy completely under clerical influence, were continually exerting against him. So difficult at last did he find it to hold his ground against parties who oppose to the fitful enthusiasm of liberty, the far-sighted patience of bigotry and feudalism, and who make a constant appeal to motives [illegible] religious fears and the temporal selfishness of men, that he judged, whether rightly or wrongly, that he must succumb unless he carried to a successful issue a war for Italian independence. He has played for that great stake and has failed. Even if he had succeeded he would have had hard work in persuading the jealous nobles and apathetic peasants of Lombardy to uphold the free institutions of Sardinia; but he has not succeeded: he is a discredited and disappointed man, and in all probability his cause will be found to have perished with him, and the party of the *Armonia* will reign supreme in Turin.

It is said that the two Emperors have agreed to recommend certain reforms to his Holiness. This is the last drop of bitterness in the cup of Italy. The Pope is to be invited once more to do what every one knows he has not the slightest intention of doing, and what he could not do if he wished. It is utterly impossible for the Pope to reform in the sense in which the inhabitants of the Legations want him to reform. They want good government, freedom of thought, freedom of speech, a share in the administration of their affairs, a subordination of ecclesiastical to lay interests. It is impossible the Pope should give this. He would think it religiously wrong to do it; and how is a bigot who has just dictated a treaty to the master of a hundred legions to be made to do what he thinks his religious duty forbids? All men who are now taking an active part in affairs have witnessed two occasions when Papal reforms have been attempted, and know by experience how necessarily the attempt must fail. The first occasion was when, soon after the Revolution of July, these reforms were ordered from without. The Great Powers combined to enjoin certain reforms on the Pope. The whole temporal strength of Europe concurred in dictating what the Pope was to do. But the Pope no more troubled himself about the five Great Powers than if they had been five inhabitants of Perugia. He went on as he pleased, and the Great Powers were proved to be utterly powerless to control him. On the second occasion the reforms were to come from within. Pius IX. was to be a liberator, a reformer, an apostle of a new era; and how his reforms ended is sufficiently known to his subjects who, twelve years after the treacherous dawn of promise arose on them still see Antonelli in power. If, after having virtually dictated peace, after having been made President of Italy, after having driven Cavour from office, after having paved the way for the triumph of the Absolutist party in every Italian State, there was still one triumph which the Pope could desire, it was that of inducing his Imperial friends to subject Italy to the humiliation and mockery of seeing him once more invited to reform the system of his temporal Government.—*Saturday Review.*

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES IN EDINBURGH.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left London, on Friday morning, by the ordinary express train, attended by the Hon. R. Bruce, Governor, and Captain Keppel (Equerry-in-Waiting), and proceeded by the Great Northern route for Edinburgh. His Royal Highness was expected at the Waverley Bridge Terminus at 8·30 last night, when the train was due, and, before eight o'clock large crowds of the citizens had assembled at the railway station, and also occupied the Waverley Bridge, Market-street, and other points from which a glimpse of the Prince might be obtained. The Lord Provost and the Sheriff of Mid-Lothian, along with the Rev. Mr. Travers, the Prince's tutor (who had arrived in town a few days previously), were in waiting on the platform, to which a number of ladies and gentlemen were also admitted. The train, which had lost time south of Newcastle, did not reach the station till nine o'clock. His Royal Highness, with his attendants, occupied one of the Royal saloon carriages of the Great Northern Company, near the end of the train. On its arrival, his Royal Highness stepped out, and was received by the Lord Provost and the Sheriff, and saluted with hearty cheers by the assemblage on the platform, which were instantly caught up and repeated by the crowds outside. His Royal Highness gracefully acknowledged his enthusiastic reception, and recognising Rev. Mr. Travers shook hands with him cordially, and immediately entered an open carriage in waiting, with his attendants, the Hon. R. Bruce, Captain Keppel and Mr. Travers, and proceeded by Prince's-street and the Regent Road to Holyrood. His Royal Highness was received at the Palace gate by the Sheriff and the Lord Provost (who had preceded him), Mr. Rutherford, Deputy Keeper of the Palace; Mr. Matheson, of Her Majesty's Office of Works; and Mr. Hay, Baillie of Holyrood. The youthful Prince appeared to be in excellent health and spirits, [illegible]

Assize Intelligence.

COUNTY OF LOUTH—DUNDALK, JULY 16.

RECORD COURT.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury.)

His Lordship sat at ten o'clock, and proceeded with the trial of the following sporting case:—

James Samuel v. Gordon Jackson.

Sergeant O'Hagan, Q.C., Messrs. Joy, Q.C., and Harrison, were counsel for the plaintiff.

Messrs. R. Andrews, Q.C., Ferguson, Q.C., and Hamill, for the defendant.

This was an action to recover 20*l*., money had and received, and was brought by the plaintiff as part owner of a grey-hound named "Stranger," to recover from the defendant, as secretary and treasurer of the "Spiddal Coursing Club," the amount of the second prize in "the Gormanstown or Aged Open Stakes," which were run for at the meeting of the Spiddal Coursing Club in November, 1857. This is the second time that the case has come before a jury, the former at the Dundalk summer assises, 1858, having proved abortive, the jury having been discharged without a finding, in consequence of there being no probabibility of their agreeing to a verdict. As the case has been already reported, we need not do more now than give an outline of the facts as disclosed in evidence. It appeared that twenty dogs were entered for the stakes above-mentioned, among which were the plaintiff's dog "Stranger," Lord Lurgan's dog "Master Mat, and Mr. Jackson's dog "Sir William." In the fourth, or last tie but one, they were reduced to three, viz., "Master Mat," "Stranger," and "Sir William;" and "Sir William" having had a "bye" previously, in the third tie, "Stranger" being the next lowest dog on the card should have had the next "bye," which was a very important one, as entitling him to receive the second prize, £20, at all events, and might give him the chance of even winning the prize, which was £41. The plaintiff accordingly claimed of the stewards the "bye" for his dog, but they, having heard the question argued, decided, on the authority of "Welch's Rules," that the top dog, Lord Lurgan's 'Master Mat," should have the bye," and not "Stranger." The plaintiff and his witnesses alleged that the invariable usage and rule of the club was to give the "bye" to the second lowest dog on the card, and that such rule was thus laid down in all the best writers on the laws of coursing; while for the defendant the contrary was averred, and the claims of the top dog to the "bye" strenuously insisted on; and it was also urged that the plaintiff was now stopped from raising the question, inasmuch as he had, in accordance with the rule and custom of the club, submitted the case to the stewards, who had heard and decided the dispute; and that by the invariable rule of the club their judgment was always considered final and binding.

The case lasted during the entire day, and the jury were discharged late at night after several hours' deliberation; as they declared there was not the slightest probability of their agreeing to a verdict.

Agent for plaintiff, Mr. O'Hanlon. Agent for defendant, Mr. M'Mahon.

Law Intelligence.

CHANCERY APPEAL COURT—MONDAY, JULY 18.

In Re Boates's Estate.

In this matter a petition had been presented by the owner of the estate, as appellant, from a decision pronounced by Judge Dobbs. It appeared that Captain B. Bostes, while quartered in England, married an English lady named Miss Scott. A settlement was executed, bearing date April 29th, 1813, reciting that he was tenant in tail under his father's will, with power to encumber the lands with sums for jointure, and portions for younger children, and suffered a recovery, the uses of which were to secure £200 a-year lawful British money for jointure, and £5,000 for portions for children, also lawful British money; and terms were granted for securing same. The question in the case was, whether the amounts so apporticned were to be raised in British or in Irish currency.

Judge Dobbs decided that the money was payable in British currency.

Their lordships affirmed the decision of Judge Dobbs, on the ground that there had been no mint in Ireland since 1829. British money being the ordinary currency here since, and the words of the deed having specified that the amount should be paid in British lawful money; also as the lady lived in England, and as the amounts were to be paid in gross, they should be paid in British currency; on these grounds they affirmed the decision.

In re Hamilton's Estate.

In this case an appeal had been taken from a decision of Judge Longfield, and the question at issue was, whether an equitable deed, which had not been registered created a charge upon the house, No. 6, Lennox-street, lately in the possession of Mr. Gustavus Hamilton, which was sold in the Encumbered Estates Court for £120, in November, 1858, in priority to a judgment afterwards obtained and registered as a judgment mortgage. Judge Longfield decided in favour of the registered judgment.

Their lordships were of opinion that the equitable deed could not have the same affect as the registered judgement. The court accordingly affirmed the decision of the court below.

Buckley v. Buckley and others.

This was an appeal from a decision of judge Hargreave. The question raised had reference to the proper distribution of the funds realised by the sale in the Encumbered Estates Court, of lands in the county Kildare. The assignees of one Buckley an insolvent, claimed half the fund, subject to certain incumbrances existing at the date of the will of John Buckley, junior, and they also claimed a moiety of the fund on the death of Francis Buckley without issue male, the Court herein ruled that half the moiety was John Buckley's proper share, and from this decision the present appeal was brought.

The case has not yet concluded.

Counsel for the appellant, Mr. J. E. Walshe, Q.C.; Mr. Warren, Q.C. and Mr. Arthur Close; for the respondents, Mr. Brewster, Q.C., Mr. Lawson, Q.C. and Mr. Pillkington.

Brennan v. Kenny.

In this case the particulars of which were reported in the IRISH TIMES of yesterday, the Chancellor allowed all the petitioners exceptions save one; over-ruled several of respondents exceptions, and directed the remaining exceptions to stand over until after the sale of certain property in the Landed Estates Court.

CONSOLIDATED CHAMBER.—JULY 18.

The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas sat this day in the Consolidated Chamber for the purpose of hearing motions from the Four Courts, and having disposed of some cases, unimportant to the public, rose at an early hour.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY.—JULY 18.

(Before the Hon. Judge Kelly.)

(*The Hemisphere Borealis.*)

This vessel had been arrested at the suit of her Master, in a cause of wages, and several parties had intervened in Court for the recovery of various debts, alleged to be due to them for repairs of the vessel, or for goods supplied to her. No appearance had been shown on the part of the Impugnant, and, the promovants suit being dismissed, it became necessary to proceed *in scriptis* on behalf of the other creditors.

The Queen's proctor this day exhibited proxy and affidavit of James Bogan, of Cork, Ship Chandler and moved for liberty to intervene on his behalf and exhibit a petition.

Mr. Richardson, for other intervenients said he was ready to exhibit a petition consolidating the claims of five parties.

The Court, considering the number of claims, the amount of which might prove greater than the value of the ship, directed the one petition only to be filed, and the affidavits of all the other parties to be lodged, as claims against the fund; reserving liberty to them to file petitions, should it then become necessary.

The Ernestine.—Some technical rules were made in this case. The Court adjourned at an early hour.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—JULY 18.

ASSAULT.—An individual named Christopher Clinton, an amateur drummer of a temperance band was this day brought up in custody, and charged with assaulting John Boylan, on Sunday last in Liberty-lane. It appeared from the evidence adduced against the prisoner that he struck Boylan severely several times on the head.

The prisoner was directed to pay a fine of 10s., and 10s. costs, or in default to be imprisoned for two months.

A man named Michael Fair, was brought up in the custody of Police Constable Pigott, 37, A., and charged with having on Sunday night, violently assaulted his mother-in-law, and also a person named Anne Farrel, in a house at Winters's Court, off Patrick-street. It appeared that he flung the former down stairs, whereby she was seriously injured, and had to be conveyed to Hospital, where she at present remains in a precarious state. Remanded.

CAPEL-STREET—JULY 18.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—A man named Edward Donnelly was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months, with hard labour, for violently assaulting Police Constable John Carr (55 C) on Sunday last, while in discharge of his duty.

A small boy named James Smith, attired in anything but naval costume, was charged for boarding a barque at present lying at City quay, called the Gratitude, it being his intention, as alleged, to deprive some of her crew of their rigging. Mr. Thomas James, the master of the vessel, was lying "between asleep and awake," in his berth on Friday morning last, when he heard a noise in the cabin; he got up and looked in the direction of the noise, when he saw the individual now in custody crouching down. The master hailed him, and the prisoner finding he was perceived thought to tack off with himself, but was captured after a short cruise. He offered no resistance, but doubtless thought it a most ungrateful proceeding on the part of the master of the Gratitude. Police Constable Thomas Fitzpatrick hove in sight at the luckless moment, hence the introduction of the derelict James Smith to the bench.

His worship (Mr. O'Donnell) ordered him to be kept in durance for three months, in default of his procuring substantial bail.

ROBBERY OF THE POCKET.—A female named Jane Connor, was charged by Bernard Maxwell, with stealing the sum of £10, his property, at [illegible]-street. She was sent for trial.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

While the public out of doors are panting and languishing in the heat it is really surprising to witness the amount of vigour and energy which is displayed by our legislators. Even the Lords show and discuss until seven o'clock with tedious regularity. In the Commons there have been wonderfully large assemblies of members, which is astonishing, inasmuch as the exigency of keeping out the odour of the Thames rendering it necessary to keep all the windows shut, the ventilation of the chamber is not so complete as it has been accustomed to be since the happy day when Dr. Reid was prohibited from pouring his hot and cold blasts into the artificial atmosphere which it was his delight to create. There have been steady and successful "whips" on the occasion of the discussion of two or three private bills, and these occasions are always very characteristic of the House of Commons. One gathers very little of what goes on from newspaper reports; but, as the influence which is at work is always personal, the sort of debating which prevails is sharp and ringing. It may be taken for certain that when Sir James Graham led one of these tumultuous debates that intensity and strong feeling were not wanting; while in another case, the question being a religious one, there could be still less doubt of the semi-bitter tone which prevailed. This latter in particular was an excellent specimen of the kind of debate which we are endeavouring to indicate. The subject was the right of a clergyman of the Scottish Episcopal Church, who was believed to have Puseyite tendencies, endeavouring by a private bill to be allowed to hold preferment in the Church of England. Of course, out came all the peculiarities of the thousand and one sections of religious holding in their most approved form. There were the three divisions of the Scotch Church running a tilt at each other; there were High and Low Church of England in the persons of Mr. Newdegate and Lord John Manners; and free trade in parsons humourously supported by Mr. Bright. Then, of course, came Mr. Roebuck with his usual assertion that not a single person had spoken the truth until he rose; and Lord Palmerston, with his well-known curt advice as to the manner in which the relations between Providence and man ought to be understood. Then, again, look at the keen cut-and-thrust debate on the bill to enable a Roman Catholic to be Lord Chancellor of Ireland. There seemed to be a general impression among the Protestants that such a measure introduced at such a moment, means more than meets the eye, considering that both the present law officers of the Crown are members of the Romish faith, and when it is understood that the new Lord Chancellor of Ireland was not overwilling to resume the tenure of the seals which he had held before for a long period. Some people asked whether it was with a view to remoteness of design that Sir William Somerville, who was never a very prominent statesman and member of Parliament, should be resuscitated from the obscurity into which he was long sunk in order to propose a measure of this kind. There was a suspicious readiness, too, on the part of the Government to take up the scheme; and one is not surprised at the loudness of Mr. Newdegate's groans and of Mr. Whiteside's stupendous oration, especially when one remembers how near the grasp of the latter the dignity in question has lately been, and that his brother-in-law and nearest political coadjutor has just had it torn from his. But what was suprising was the tone and manner of Mr. Gladstone. While Mr. Cardwell was balancing the two parties in Ireland in his elaborate sentences, as an Irish Secretary is always obliged to do, Mr. Gladstone, stood at the bar in an attitude which seemed to indicate something very near akin to contempt for the business which the Government official was manipulating so unskilfully; but after Mr. Whiteside had spoken a few sentences, and had introduced Mr. Gladstone's own name in them, that gentleman glided quietly into his seat, and when his turn came he started up, with his face full of fire and his manner flushed with vigour, and in a masterly, keen, crushing speech of ten minutes—no more—which was at once dignified, humorous argumentative, and piled up with grand phraseology—concentrated every faculty of an orator and all the scorn of an offended member of Parliament. It was one of those bursts of earnest speechmaking which are now so rare in the House of Commons, and which are worth waiting through a long summer night to listen to. It even roused Mr. Walpole into a diluted imitation of a style which had so successfully carried the House along with it; elicited something of the insolent tone of 1857 from Lord Palmerston, animated the torpor of Sir George Lewis, and and actually flashed inspiration into the lymphatic and apathetic idiosyncrasy of Sir William Somerville, while it put the House into one of those fevers of excitement which, when they begin about one one o'clock in in the morning, are so difficutl to allay.

But physical heat and excitement seem to be the normal condition of members, even in the midst of the dull regions of discussion on the estimates. Having got a fighting man as the representative of the Navy, in the person of Lord Clarence Paget, the usual minor spouters of the Committees of the whole House have been exhibiting unusual combativeness. Sir Charles Napier seems to think he has got a foeman worthy of his steel in the seagoing Secretary to the Admiralty, and he is engaged with him, yard-arm and yard-arm, every ten minutes throughout the evening—not altogether hostilely and bitterly, but with a sort of complacent hotness of manner, which seems to indicate a secret delight that at last he has got hold of an Admiralty official who will really understand when he is being pitched into. Mr. Roebuck, too, has put forth one or two grim specimens of those qualities which he declared himself to possess when he fixed on himself the significant and suggestive designation of "Tear-'em!" and whose most mordant attack has been made on so unpromising a subject as Sir James Graham. Every one knows by this time that that right honourable gentleman is never thin-skinned except when he has an oratorical purpose to seem so. Last proof of all that the House of Commons is full of vitality and pluck in the midst of the preternatural ardour of the atmosphere is to be found in this that, whereas they got to work actually at a quarter past four in the afternoon, they have begun to sit on until two o'clock the next morning with terrible regularity. Among things noticeable in the characteristics of the House and of individuals, two have been, as we think, decidedly to be remarked. The one is that the buoyancy and vigilance of Lord Palmerston, as the leader of the House have sensibly diminished. In his short speeches, when he has of late on several occasions risen as the arbiter and director of an agitated and feverish discussion, there has been a weakness, both of matter and manner, which was never raceable in him hitherto. Nor has this escaped the keen and critical eye of Mr. Disraeli, for on one special occasion he made a speech of the kind above indicated, delivered by Lord Palmerston, the subject of about as sharp a sarcasm as one would wish not to hear. The contrary is the case with Lord John Russell, who, being Foreign Secretary—and all questions and interrogations of any import, and such as hush the house at once into silence, being just now connected with foreign affairs—it is on his answers that attention hangs, and he occupies just the position which Lord Palmerston used to hold in former Administrations. The result is, a change from a somewhat subdued and helpless tone and aspect on the part of Lord John into a swelling port, a lofty demeanour, and a grandiloquence of address, accompanied with a self-satisfied complacency that is, on the whole, rather amusing.

Looking at this circumstance of peace from a purely Parliamentary point of view, and that view taking its tone from considerations connected with the time of year and the state of the thermometer, it has been an immediate blessing, for it has saved our legislators from two dog-days' debate on foreign affairs. That it has crushed the sprouting ambition of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe in the one House, and of Lord Elcho in the other, is, of course, very melancholy; but Parliamentary eloquence is a plant which flourishes best in the spring; its vitality is fearfully at a discount in July.—*Illustrated London News.*

DIFFICULTIES ATTENDANT ON REFORMATION.—At Worship-street, on Tuesday, Rachael Mayhew, aged 17, was charged with stealing a shawl. Mrs. Ann Butcher, of Curtain road, Shoreditch, said: The prisoner came to my shop last Friday week, and asked for a drink of water. I gave her my baby to hold while I fetched it, and on returning, I found the child on the floor, and the prisoner had gone off with a shawl which was hanging up.—Here a woman in the court exclaimed, "Why this girl robbed me also of clothing. She took a lodging with me for the night and decamped, and this is the first time I saw her since." The prisoner pleaded guilty to both charges, and said:—My mother died when I was very young, and my father dropped dead at the London-road Saw Mills, on the 28th March last. My only relative is a brother, and I do not know where to find him. After my father's death I got some work at shoe-binding, earning at the most 6s. a week, out of which I had to pay for lodging. The Rev. Mr. Smith, of Newington Church, in whose school I have been, sent me to the Magdalen, but "I had not been gay enough," and so I could not get in there, yet they gave me 2s. 6d. and some bread and cheese. I then applied at the Dalston Refuge, but not being a "convicted thief," I also failed to get in there. This is the first time that I have ever been in prison.—Mr. Hamill said she should be sent to the Kent-road Home of the [illegible] Society.

STRANGE CIRCUMSTANCE.—On Tuesday morning a man named Blight, seeing a swarm of bees at the top of St. Sidwell's, took a bough and endeavoured to attract them to it. Instead of pitching upon the bough, however, they clustered on the man's head, face, neck, and hands. Many of the people, seeing this, became alarmed; but the man, knowing well the habits of the bees, stood perfectly still, directing some of the bystanders to procure a hive, saying that if this was done the bees would doubtless be attracted into it. A hive was obtained; the result was as anticipated, and the bees were restored to the owner. It is a remarkable fact that although the bees stuck to the man for a quarter of an hour or 20 minutes they did him no injury.—*Exeter Gazette.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS. Slight physical disorders often seriously affect the mind, and cast a shadow upon all around us. But these admirable Pills quickly put the physical system in order again, and the mind simultaneously benefits by the happy change. This medicine acts like magic, and turns the sick body into a sound one, and makes the sad man gay with almost incredible rapidity. They gently clear away all obstructions, purify the blood, correct depraved humors, give tone to the stomach and, renovate the whole system. They are composed of vegetable extracts, without the admixture of a grain of mercury.

MR. RAREY.

Although Mr. Rarey's process has ceased to be a secret, and although such persons as were interested in it simply because it was a secret have been sifted from among his admirers, those who remain so still cannot fail to admire more and more, the more they see of him, that wonderful combination of moral qualities which has enabled him to gain so extraordinary an ascendancy over a large section of the brute creation. The ill-used tone in which some of his former pupils speak of him and the whole process is very explicable, after watching such an exhibition as that we saw yesterday. What he does is simple enough, and may be told in half-an-hour's lesson, but to practice it, it is necessary to possess the courage, coolness, and equability of temper with which Mr. Rarey is endowed in so remarkable a degree. The performance on Thursday took place in the Alhambra, Leicester-square. The renowned Cruiser was first exhibited, and his docility shown off in a variety of ways. An animal with no unusually vicious tricks was then introduced to enable Mr. Rarey to give a practical explanation of the process of "laying down" a horse. This operation is supposed by some to include the whole science of horse-taming, but as Mr. Rarey took care to explain yesterday, this is a great mistake. Every motion he makes is a part of the system, for everything he does is done in the kindest possible way, with a view of engendering a feeling of confidence in the equine mind. In "laying down" a horse, Mr. Rarey stands at his near shoulder, and with a gentle pat induces him to raise his near fore leg, as he would for a blacksmith. With the greatest alacrity, but with the utmost gentleness, he then slips the loop of a strap round the hoof, and fastens it up by wrapping the strap round the thigh. The horse is now standing on three legs, and is powerless for mischief. On the first opportunity Mr. Rarey attaches another and a longer strap to the off fore hoof, and passes the end through the bellyband, holding it in his right hand, while with his left (if the horse is a biter) he keeps the off rein gently tightened, so that the horse's mouth can never be mischevious. At the first step the animal now makes, Mr. Rarey pulls the strap attached to the off hoof, and the horse falls on his knees (the arena is two feet deep in straw), and now let him struggle how he will, he is conquered. He may rear as wildly as he likes; Mr. Rarey's iron right hand never slackens its hold; both his front legs are fast, and the wildest stallion that ever breathed is obliged to give up at last, and resign himself to circumstances by lying down altogether. How it is that after this simple operation the beast gets up tame remains a great marvel. Mr. Rarey explains it by saying that he (the beast) has now become convinced that he (Mr. Rarey) is the stronger animal of the two, and considers it futile to struggle any more; but this supposes reasoning powers of a much higher order than we are in the habit of attributing to a brute of any kind. Mr. Rarey's whole system, however, is a proof that "horse nature" really is a much higher thing than we are in the habit of supposing. This operation, though an important part, is very far from being the whole of Mr. Rarey's system. In everything the animal is treated with the most patient kindness—persuaded, never forced. If any object frightens him, it is always shown to him, and his nose stroked with it. In harnessing a horse a common mistake is to conceal from him things which frighten him. Mr. Rarey does exactly the reverse—makes him examine everything. In teaching a horse to follow his master some men pull him. This, as Mr. Rarey says, is teaching him to resist. The principle pervades his whole conduct; kindness and persuasion—these are his watchwords. While still a secret, the wonderful horse-taming process was looked upon by every one as a miracle, and Rarey as "the most remarkable man of the age." Now that time has shown the process to be effectual—now that we have found it to be a more humane system than any that the kindest-hearted man had ever thought possible—it would be foolish indeed to begin to slight its value, or to forget what the world owes to the man who has done nearly, if not quite, as much to lessen physical suffering as any that has yet been born.—*Globe.*

THE GUNS AT WATERLOO.—Many old inhabitants on the coast of Kent can, no doubt, confirm the anecdote in Mr. White's "History of France," reviewed by you in the *Athenæum*, showing that the cannonading at Waterloo was perceptible in England. I have often heard my father say that, being at Broadstairs at the time, the booming of the guns was distinctly heard by him at that place. The vibration of the air, caused by the sound, would no doubt affect the fresh mould cut by the old soldier, as mentioned by Mr. White.—*Correspondent of the Athenæum.*

A DEAF AND DUMB VOLUNTEER.—Owing to the courtesy of Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., M.P., says the *Dundee Advertiser*, Mr. T. W. Mackie, who is deaf and dumb, has been permitted to join the Dundee Volunteer Rifle Corps. This is, we believe, the first instance upon record of a deaf and dumb person attaining the distinction of a soldier.

RECLAMATION OF LAND FROM THE SEA.—The Earl of Leicester, following in the footsteps of his ancestor, Mr. Coke, has for the last two years been engaged in a work of some interest and importance,—viz., the reclamation from the sea of 700 acres of the vast tract of marshy lands near the little port of Wells, Norfolk. For this purpose a great embankment, involving an outlay of £12,000, has been carried from the Holkham side of Wells in a straight line towards the sea, which has been, it is hoped, effectually shut out by this means from the land sought to be reclaimed. The bank forms a marine road of considerable width, is one mile and 132 yards long, and upwards of twenty feet in height, and it is stated that the cubic content of the work exceeds anything of the kind attempted in England, although there are some longer embankments of a similar character. With the view of assimilating the bank to an ordinary beach, the slope next the sea for the first 15 feet of the height is five to one, while for the remainder of the elevation attained it is only four to one. It is not expected that ordinary tides will rise higher than the point at which the five to one slope terminates, but as the tides sometimes attain an extraordinary height at Wells flowing over the quay, and almost drowning the inhabitants, the bank has been carried up about 7 feet more. The embankment has already had the effect of increasing the scour, and consequently deepening the channel in the harbour, and it is expected that ships of a greater burthen will now be enabled to get up. Mr J. Buxton was contractor, and Mr. Arthur Saunders, engineer. Further works of a similar character in the direction of Stiffkey and Blakeney, between which places and Wells about 3,000 acres await reclamation, are talked of.—*Globe.*

BIRTHS.

Edwards—July 13, at the Park, Killarney, the wife of Robert Edwards, Esq., of a daughter.

Farley—July 15, at Warren Lodge, Baldoyle, the wife of John Farley, Esq., of a son.

Lennox—July 8, at Choisi-terrace, Guernsey, the wife of Major Lennox, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

Powell—On the 11th instant, on board the School Frigate Conway, in the river Mersey, the wife of Captain Charles Powell, prematurely, of a son.

Thompson—June 16, at Athlone, the wife of Captain William Hamilton Thompson, 59th regiment, of a son.

Wall—July 12, at Milltown House, Lucan, the wife of Robert J. Wall, Esq., Barrister-at-law, of a son.

Wilkinson—July 13, at Drumbroe, Bantry, the wife of Major Wilkinson, C.B., late of the 13th (Prince Albert's) Light Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jennings—On the 17th inst., in the Church of Saint Andrews Westland row, by the Reverend William J. Mulhall, John Jennings, Esq., of London, to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of the late John Richardson, Esq., of Crumlin, County Dublin.

Doyne and Hanke—July 12, at Gateshead Parish Church, by the Rev. Dr. Davis, Henry Archdall Doyne, Esq., Captain Royal Artillery, youngest son of the Rev. John Doyne, of Old Leighton, county of Carlow, to Lydia Clark, youngest daughter of George Hanks, Esq., of Redheugh-hall, county Durham.

Hall and O'Brien—July 14, at Broxburne Church, by the Rev. T. J. B. Moore, assisted by the Rev. John G. Hale, William Palmer Hale, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law, eldest son of Venerable the Archdeacon of London, to Mary, younger daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Donat Henchy O'Brien, of Yew House, Hoddesdon, Herts.

Murray and Arbuthnot—July 12, at St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, by the Rev Sir George Herbert, Herbert Hanley, Murray, Esq., fourth son of the Lord Bishop of Rochester to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General Arbuthnot.

Okeover and Cavendish,—July 12, at Doveridge by the Very Rev. the Dean of Chester, Houghton Charles Okeover, Esq., of Okeover-hall, Staffordshire, to the Honourable Ellis Anne Cavendish, eldest daughter of Lord Waterpark.

Scott and Thompson—July 14, at the Presbyterian Church, Nuns' Island, by the Rev. William Adair, Robert Scott, Collector of Customs, Skibbereen, to Miss Jesse Allan, niece to William Alexander Thomson, Esq., Collector of Customs, in this city.

DEATHS.

Armstrong—July 14, in this city; Simon Armstrong, Esq., of Hollymount-House, J·P., and D.L. for Leitrim and Fermanagh.

Bisshopp—July 16, at Leamtngton, Elizabeth, relict of Major Bisshopp, K.H., 40th Regiment, in the 74th year of her age.

Grecham,—July 15, at the Glebe House, Dunsandle, deeply and very deservedly regretted, the Rev. Robert Greham Rector of Dunsandle, and nephew of Burton Persse, Esq., Moyode Castle.

Kirby—On the 28th ult., at Llanelly, aged 104, William Kirby, a native of Scotland, and a gardener by trade. He was married at Llanelly Church last year, being 103 on his wedding day. His widow is about 60.

Pennant—On the 7th instant, in Wimpole-street, in her 79th year, Elizabeth, relict of George Hay Dawkins Pennant, of Penrhyn Castle, North Wales, and daughter of the late Hon. William and Lady Bridget Bouverie.

Powell—On the 12th instant, on board the School Frigate Conway, in the river Mersey, after the premature birth of a son, Marianne, wife of Captain Charles Powell, late of the Royal Mail Steam Company's Service.

Seale—July 12, at Kingstown, William Seale, Esq., in the 50th year of his age, much regretted.

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L. C. Knox
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